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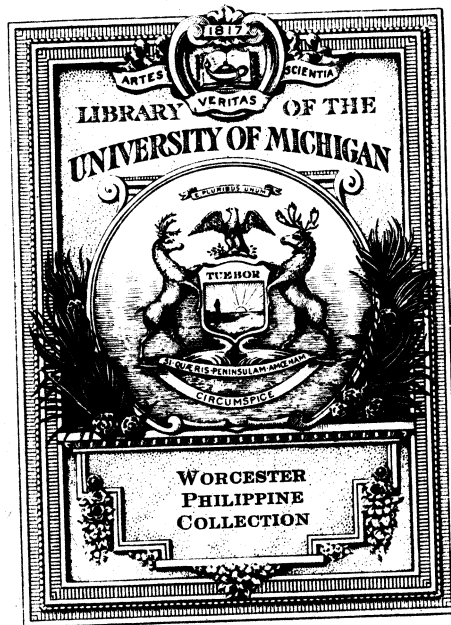
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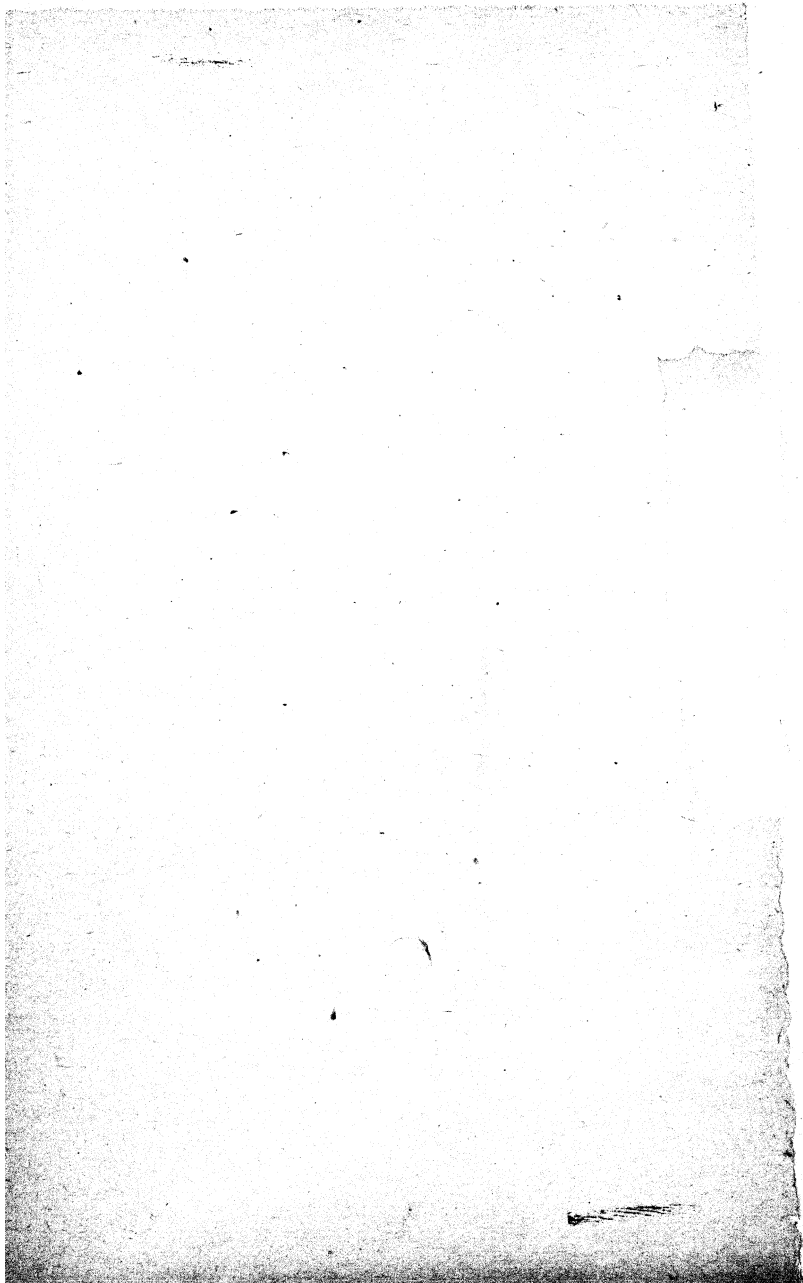




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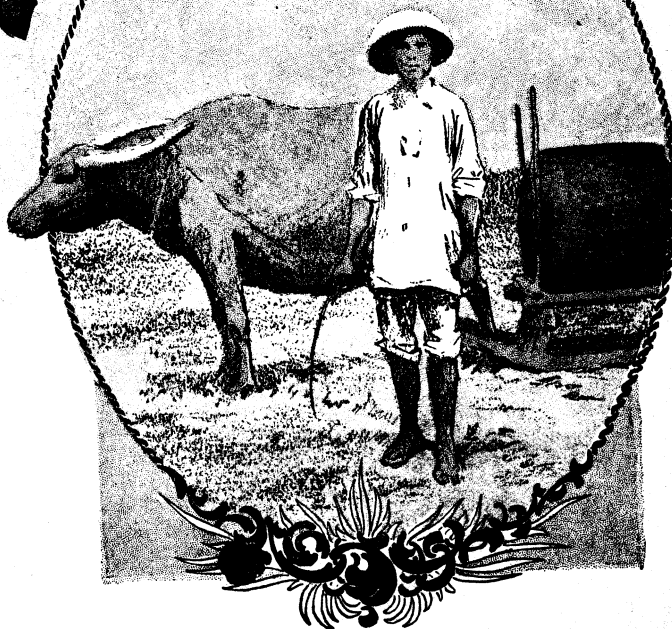
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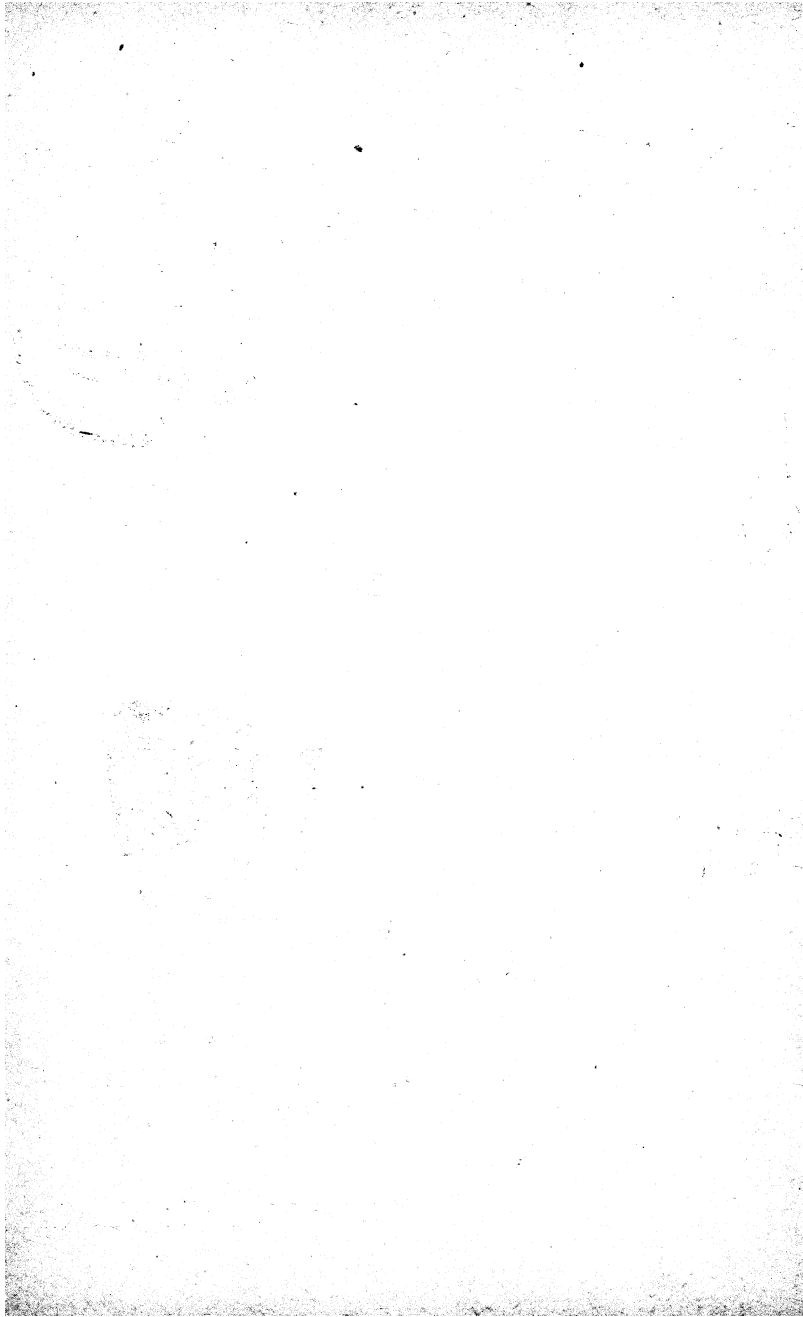
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# THE PHILIPPINES

BY A. D. HALL



**STREET & SMITH PUBLISHERS NEW YORK**



# The Philippines

BY

A. D. HALL

*Author of Cuba : Its Past, Present and Future*



NEW YORK  
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Hall, Arthur D.

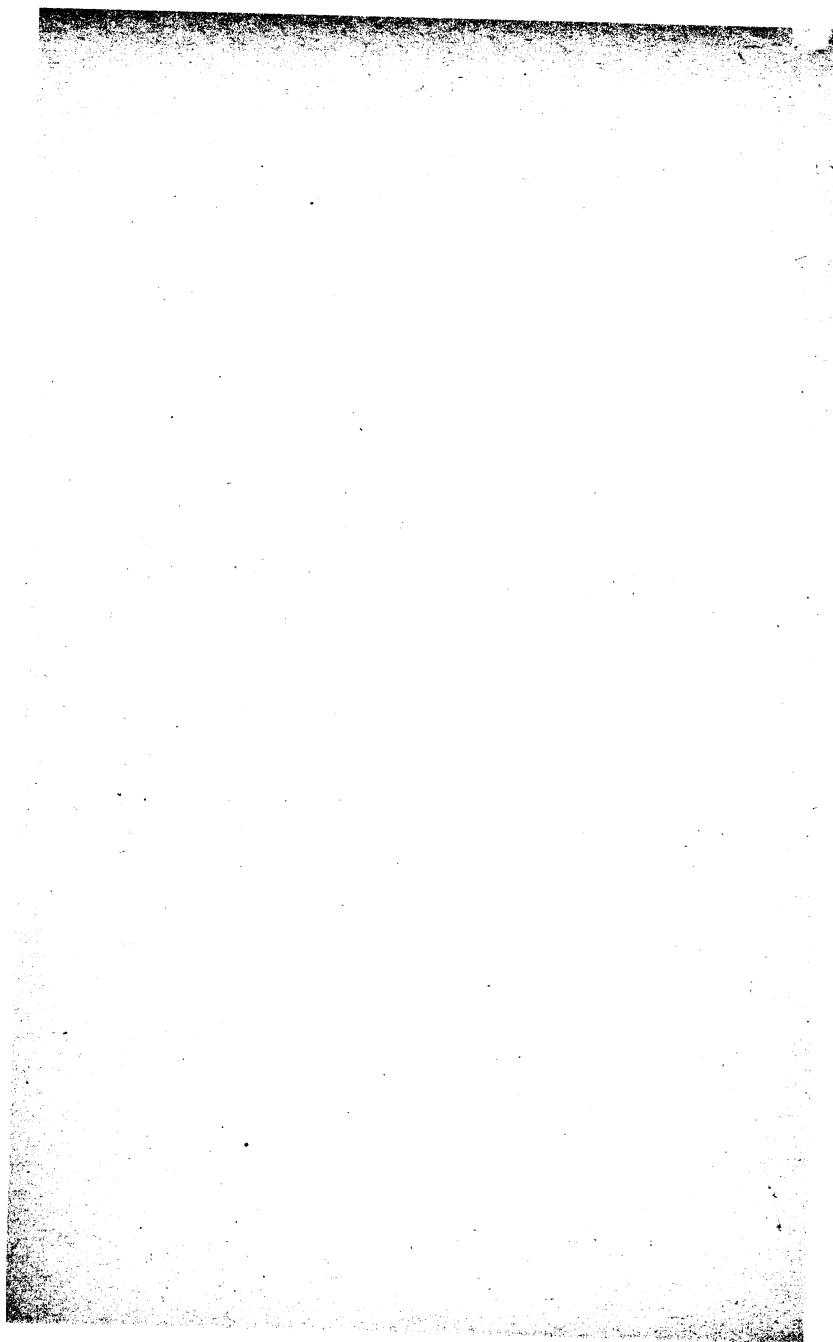
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# THE PHILIPPINES

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## CHAPTER I.

### AN INIQUITOUS MISTRESS.

It is only a short time since the people of the United States, generally speaking, knew little and cared less concerning the group of islands known to-day as the Philippines.

But times have changed and we have changed in them, an aphorism as true now as the day it was first conceived. Circumstances have arisen, which not even the cleverest calculators of future events could have predicted, that have given us a strong and vital interest in these far-away islands. For they may at no distant date form a part of the greatest republic in the world, so great that all other republics (France in some respect excepted) sink into insignificance beside it; or at all events, they will be under the protection of that republic for many years to come.

When the war broke out between Spain and America (for the United States is now universally recognized as America; abroad, if one says he is an American, he is naturally supposed to be a citizen of the United States)

all eyes were turned upon Cuba, which the Americans had pledged themselves to free, with no thought of personal aggrandizement, but simply in the interests of civilization and suffering humanity. The United States, after much deliberation and natural hesitation in view of the bloodshed that was bound to follow, had at last solemnly resolved to raise the crushed island and place her among the happy and liberated nations of the world.

To accomplish this great purpose, however, Spain must first be effectually beaten, and with this object in view, the other colonies of the obstinate Dons naturally became the target.

Next to Cuba, and possibly Porto Rico, the most valuable colonial possession of Spain was the Philippines. So naturally the attention of the United States and its navy, the effectiveness of which, after being sneered at in time of peace, at least in time of war was recognized by every nation on earth, by some with pride, by some with a selfish fear, was directed toward the archipelago of the Far East.

It is the purpose of this little book to tell, so far as limitations and information will permit, what the Philippines have been, what they are, and what their future development, under happier auspices, may be.

To begin, then, at the beginning.

The Philippines are a very considerable group of islands; consisting of nine larger and nearly twelve hundred small ones, the whole extending from 4 degrees 40 minutes to 20 degrees north latitude, and from 116 degrees 40 minutes to 126 degrees 30 minutes east longi-

tude. On the west and northwest they are separated by the China Sea from China and the Indo-Chinese peninsula; on the east lies the Pacific; on the north are a number of small islands which stretch out in the direction of Formosa; and on the south is the Celebes Sea, which extends for a distance of three hundred miles between Mindanao, the most southern of the Philippine islands, and Celebes.

As the islands are so many in number, and as even the larger ones are in several instances only beginning to be explored, it is impossible to state exactly what their land area is, but, in rough figures, it may be said that they contain about one hundred and fifty thousand square miles. That is, taken altogether, they are nearly four times the size of Ohio.

The area in square miles of the larger islands has been estimated as follows: Luzon, 41,121; Mindanao, 33,377; Samar, 5,028; Panay, 4,742; Mindoro, 3,940; Leyte, 3,592; Negros, 3,480; Cebu, 2,215, and Bohol, 1,190.

Thus it will be seen that of the two largest islands, Luzon is about the size of Kentucky, and Mindanao about the size of Maine.

Most of the small islands are little more than barren rocks, raised to the surface by volcanic action. By the way, volcanic forces have had much to do with the shaping of the archipelago, and a great number of the mountains bear the stamp of their former activity; but those that are still working volcanoes are comparatively few.

It seems certain, not alone from the large tracts of coal reef along the coasts, but from the many raised beaches at a considerable distance inland, and which contain shells like those of the neighboring seas, that a goodly portion of the archipelago has been heaved up from below the sea-level within comparatively recent times.

All the islands may, as a rule, be described as mountainous and hilly; although, with the exception of Apo, in Mindanao, none of the summits exceed an altitude of nine thousand feet.

The early history of the Philippines offers but few elements of interest; in fact, we are in possession of only meagre details concerning it.

The Philippines, or as he called them, the St. Lazarus Islands, were discovered by Magellan on the twelfth of March, 1521. The first place he touched at was Jomonjol, now Malhou, a very small island in the strait of Lurigoa, between Samar and Dinagat. Although Magellan is generally recognized as the discoverer of the Philippines, it must be acknowledged on good authority that the Arabs are said to have already established, before 1521, communication with the islands, by sailing along the shore of India, and thence crossing the bay of Bengal.

Fernando Magellan was a famous Portuguese explorer who well deserved the title which has been bestowed upon him of "the first circumnavigator," although he did not live to return home with his ship. Owing to the ungrateful manner in which he was treated by his

own country, Magellan formally renounced his nationality and offered his services to Spain, absolutely rejecting all advances made to him to allure him back to his allegiance.

If he had lived the celebrated explorer would undoubtedly have discovered one other thing, in the moral rather than the physical sense, and that is, to make use of a time-honored saying, that, by his action he had leaped from the frying pan into the fire.

But, possibly fortunately for his future, he lost his life the following April on the island of Mactan, off the coast of Cebu.

At all events, it was through Magellan that the archipelago came into the possession of Spain, and was named after her king, Philip II., who far more deserved the title of "bloody" than did his consort, Mary of England.

And, as a matter of fact, Spain has changed but little since the days of Philip. The cruel nation, cruel by nature and by training, knows to-day almost nothing of what humanity is. During the Carlist war, only a little over twenty-five years ago, the acts of barbarous brutality committed by the Spaniards beggar all description. Then again, most of our readers can remember the horrors perpetrated at Cuenca, where molten lead was poured down the throats of some prisoners, and the relatives of others were forced to drive and slash their naked husbands, sons and brothers through the streets.

Only lately, those captured from the ranks of the in-



surgents in the Philippines have been nailed to the walls and then whipped with leathern lashes until they died of exhaustion.

All over the world are known the horrors committed in Cuba, and for which at last, civilization, personified by the army and navy of the United States, is calling for vengeance.

It is a pleasure to know that Professor Halzhouser, the professor of history in the famous University of Bonn, Germany, has recently given utterance publicly to the following words:

"The whole of Europe looks now with great expectations upon the war now being waged upon the other side of the Atlantic. With our eyes firmly fixed upon the Stars and Stripes, we eagerly follow its steady advance from harbor to harbor, and from bay to bay. Will the flag of the Great Union soon wave from the towers of those cities which have been so greatly oppressed? We hope yes."

The Philippines have remained within the dominion of Spain for close upon five centuries.

Five centuries! And yet, with her customary shortsighted policy, Spain has done little or nothing to develop these fertile tracts, and, what little she has done, has been simply and entirely for her own advantage, irrespective of the good of the islands themselves and the well-being of their inhabitants.

It has been the old, old story of the killing of the goose with the golden eggs, except fortunately Spain has not quite killed the goose, but has left her to be

resuscitated, and her eggs to be gathered by other wiser and more humane hands than those of the so-called mother-country.

After all these years and years of possession, the Spaniards have never really held anything but an exceedingly limited portion of the seacoast. Their one idea seems to have been to obtain a hold upon the natives and to plunder them in every way Spanish ingenuity could devise; sometimes by downright robbery, sometimes by the most burdensome taxation, taxation such as never before or since has been imposed by any civilized country. The natives have been obliged to pay taxes for being born, for dying, and for almost every event between life and death. Moreover, when the taxes were in arrears, the punishments were heavy and inexorable.

There is positively no escape from these taxes. Women have been whipped in country places because they had failed to get a license before they sold their annual crop of cocoanuts or because, perchance, they had hidden away some domestic animal, so that it would escape the eye of the tax collector on his rounds.

Why, the Spanish government has even revived the plan which obtained in France before the revolution of 1789, which, cruel and horrible as it was, yet had some excuse and did away with so many abuses. For every district of two thousand miles a tax-collector was appointed by the government. This man, called a *gobernadorcillo*, was responsible for the amount estimated that he should collect from his district, and if he

did not turn in that amount he was forced to make it good from his own pocket. Under him were a number of deputy collectors, *calezas*, who were also personally responsible for the sum expected from each. If they failed to pay up, the chief collector would seize what they might have and sell it; and if the proceeds from this forced sale were not equal to their indebtedness, they were imprisoned.

Mr. Manley R. Sherman, of Los Angeles, Cal., who spent several years in Manila, says:

"I once saw a dozen ragged, hard-working men on the island of Lamos that had lost their houses, cattle, lands, and who still owed sums ranging from two dollars to forty dollars. They were being sent as prisoners to the jail-yard at Punto Chavallas, while their families were left to shift for themselves."

Is it any wonder, then, that warfare has been almost constant in the Philippines, in fact the usual, and not occasional life of the inhabitants?

We shall see more and more of the truth of the only possible answer to this question as we go on.

But to return to the early history of the islands, and this, as has been said, was so little fruitful of events that it is only necessary to devote a few words to it.

The political ascendancy which the Spaniards at one time unquestionably possessed was due in a marvelously large measure to their ability to acquire foreign territory.

Spain has always looked upon her colonies, not as her own provinces, but as conquered lands, to which she, as

the dominant power, owed only the consideration due to slaves.

It was fortunate for the natives of the Philippines that for a long time, for a century or two in fact, Spain, their mistress, did not consider they were worth enough to attempt to pick their pockets. The highwayman only attacks the rich.

The surrender of the Moluccas by Charles V. in 1529 lessened what interest the Spaniards felt in their new possessions, the *Islas de Poniente*, as they generally called them at that time. The Portuguese, on their part, were too busy in the southern parts of the Indian archipelago to bother themselves about what they were pleased to denominate the *Islas de Oriente*.

A navigator named Villalobos sailed from Mexico in 1543 for the Philippines, but he accomplished little or nothing, although it was he who suggested the present name of the archipelago, by calling it *Samar Philippina*.

In 1564, Philip II. sent an expedition to the islands under the command of Lopez de Leguaspi. Leguaspi landed at Cebu and soon subdued it. He founded the settlement of San Miguel, which afterward was known as the *Villa de Santisimo Nombre de Jesus*; and later he fixed the capital at Manila, thus pointing out the lines for future conquest. In a letter written to Spain by Leguaspi the name *Islas Filipinas* (Philippine Islands) first occurs, and ever since these possessions have been known by the name of the Spanish explorer's royal master.

In 1570 another fleet sailed for Luzon, and, after con-

tinued struggles with the native chiefs, a permanent settlement was effected on the bay of Manila.

Philip placed large powers in the heads of the Roman Catholic missionaries, and it was largely due to the efforts of the latter that the islands were to a degree brought under the power of Spain. There was a large amount of bloodshed, and the natives were destroyed in great numbers, but neither result was half so appalling as what occurred in the conquests of South America and Cuba.

Toward the close of the sixteenth century the islands established a certain trade with Japan, and in consequence of this, both the Netherlands and China desired to establish a footing on the islands, but all their efforts in this direction proved fruitless.

Chinese laborers and traders, however, settled in large numbers in the Philippines, chiefly at Manila. In 1603 an insurrection took place, and 23,000 Chinese were massacred. Nevertheless the Chinese continued to emigrate there, and in 1639 they numbered 30,000 in Manila alone.

The severity of the taxes, imposed by Spain in her universal policy to wring every cent she could from her colonies, and religious persecution, for which Spain also has ever been famous, or more properly speaking, infamous, were the causes of another insurrection, which ended in the slaughter of over 25,000 Chinese and the banishment of the rest.

Once more, however, they came back in great numbers, and have remained a large portion of the population up to the present day.

After these insurrections, the Spaniards remained in undisturbed possession until 1762. Then the English stormed Manila under the command of Admiral Cornish and Sir William Draper. The English expedition was composed of 2,300 Europeans and sepoys. After a siege of ten days, the English captured the city. They were much assisted in the accomplishment of their victory by the Chinese.

There were rich cargoes lying in the vessels which were in port, and to save these, the governor and the Archbishop of Manila agreed to pay \$5,000,000. But the King of Spain refused to ratify this contract. Junius, whose clever articles are famous and whose identity has never been revealed to this day, and probably never will be, entered into a spirited controversy with Sir William Draper in regard to this ransom.

Manila was finally restored to Spain by the peace of Paris, February 10th, 1763.

This return to Spanish domination was most unhappy to the Philippines. For no colony of Spain has ever prospered in itself. Its revenues have never reverted to its own well-being, but have always been used to swell the treasury of Spain, and to enrich her corrupt officials. This is no idle statement. It can be proved by a mass of documentary evidence, which is simply incontrovertible.

For years after the British conquest of Manila and the final restoration, the peace of the Philippines was broken only by contests with frontier rebellious tribes, and by the attacks of pirates, who had always infested the adjoining seas. The smaller islands suffered from

these attacks. But in 1851, the depredations of the pirates were checked by a successful expedition against the island of Sulu, the sultan of which was deposed and a permanent Spanish settlement established there.

Earthquakes and tornadoes, however, destroyed more lives and property than war would have done. In 1645, 3,000 lives were lost by an earthquake. Others in 1762, 1824 and 1852 were most disastrous. In 1833, from the convulsions of nature, over 1,000 persons perished, 10,000 huts were destroyed, and an enormous number of people were rendered homeless.

Magellan's daring and determination, in his voyages of discovery, cannot be overestimated. If it had not been for him, there would have been no such thing as the Spanish Philippine Islands, and Spain would not have been in the possession of the revenue that she has been for years.

How valuable these Philippines are, and how important they are to our own Pacific coast, was foreshadowed by a certain Miguel Venegas, who, writing in 1756 an eloquent plea to the Spanish Government for the Christianizing of the Indians in Upper Alta California, declared that unless the government took speedy action, the South Seas would soon be an "English lake, when the English guns from the Philippines would answer those fired by the same nation from California."

These words seem really prophetic, for the descendants of Englishmen, manning the guns, are to-day doing that very thing.

We have intimated before that the condition of the

Philippines has been one of almost constant warfare, just and honorable warfare, too, in the main, against the exactions and oppression of Spain. During the last sixty years, there have been seventeen rebellions against the yoke of Spain.

Just think of it! One rebellion in every three or four years, and with no appreciable results, due entirely to the superior power of Spain. Sometimes, might is not right, and yet we all wish that right was ever might.

It is odd that the inhabitants of the Philippines, composed as they are of diverse races, and an easy, happy-go-lucky people, should be so turbulent. But, after all, the explanation is not difficult. Under almost any other government than that of Spain, the natives would in all probability be peaceful and contented.

All through the years since the Philippines have been her property, Spain has become more and more rapacious, and the wretched, down-trodden people of this colony have become more and more desperate.

They long with all their hearts and souls for any other government than that of the Spanish.

And why? Chiefly because of the horrible, excessive taxation, a taxation which makes it impossible for the inhabitants of the Philippines to live with any degree of comfort. Just consider for a moment the taxes, and think how you would like to submit to them.

Every male over twenty-one years of age must pay an annual poll tax of about eighteen dollars. All females must pay fourteen dollars a year. To gather cocoanuts from your own trees and sell them, you must pay a tax.



Every article of furniture that has cost more than two dollars is taxed. There is a tax for doing business, more or less according to the amount of business done, and every merchant is forced to show his books.

Every time that a theatrical performance is given, ten dollars must be paid to the government. No one in the Philippines can kill his own animals, clip his sheep, or cut down a tree, without first paying a fee to the ubiquitous tax-collector. For cutting down a tree, no matter of what size, twenty-five cents must be paid. There is a carriage tax of three dollars for each wheel, and for every horse, four dollars a year must be paid.

When a couple desire to be married, besides a fee to the priest, a tax must be paid for the privilege of being united. Again, when death comes, one dollar and a half must be turned over to the government, before the corpse can be interred.

All legal documents must have a stamp, from five cents to one dollar a sheet.

In lawsuits, everybody from the judge down must receive a fee.

The duties on both imports and exports are very heavy.

Isaac M. Elliot, the United States Consul at Manila from 1893 to 1896, says in an article in *Scribner's Magazine*:

"Importers are subject to the additional imposition of petty fines, which are inflicted for all sorts of insignificant offenses. One man was fined \$100 because a cargo of hundreds of cobblestones was one stone short

of the number stated in the manifest. In the year ending in 1896, the collector of customs at Manila collected \$32,000 in these petty fines, all of which legally became his personal property."

Further, a gentleman who was for years in the employment of a trading company in Manila, after condemning the outrageous taxes, concludes as follows:

"These sums" (that is, the money paid out for taxes) "may seem petty, but it should be considered that the average native has little opportunity to work for hire; that if he does succeed in securing employment, his wages are often not more than five cents a day, and that he is usually unable to dispose of his farm products for cash, being compelled to exchange them for other commodities. In addition to these and other taxes that I do not recall, there is a tax on beasts of burden, a tax for keeping a shop, a tax on mills or oil presses, a tax on weights and measures, and a tax on cock-fighting. At every turn the poor native finds himself face to face with the dire necessity of paying tribute, and he frequently spends his life in an ineffectual effort to meet the obligation thus imposed. The revenue goes to Spain to pay the soldiers and navy."

We have dwelt to such an extent here upon the horrible taxation of the inhabitants of the islands (and we shall undoubtedly have more to say in regard to it further on, because the subject is a vital one) for one reason, and that is to show how strong were the causes of repeated revolt.

The revolution of the United States, which resulted

in its independence, was due to taxation which no self-respecting people, colonists or otherwise, could endure for an instant. But was the stamp tax, imposed it must be said here, if truth is to be told, not by the consensus of the English people, but by a pig-headed king and his fawning followers, half so iniquitous, half so burdensome as the taxes forced by Spain upon the Philippines and all her colonies?

There can be but one answer to this question from any fair-minded man who has taken the trouble to post himself in regard to the matter.

It is not Cuba alone that needs government by her own people, that must be free, but every bit of land that has been subservient to Spain and has gasped under the grinding and merciless crushing of the inexorable Spanish heel, a heel, too, that was purposely iron-clad.

It is very easy to take by the throat and empty the pockets of a man who is your slave, who is dependent upon you for every necessity of life and who trembles at your every nod. Easy, yes, but scarcely Christian-like. And yet Spain, who boasts far and near that she is the most Christian country of the world, has done this very thing. Her colonies, in other words her slaves, have been treated in such a manner that the alleged brutalities of slave-holders amount to absolutely nothing in comparison with Spain's inhumanity.

The Philippines have been to Spain simply a cow, out of which all the milk possible was to be extracted. Their inhabitants have been forced to work hard in

order that the idle hidalgos might live in luxury upon the profits of the labor in which they had no part.

Now to consider briefly some of the recent revolutions, and the causes of them.

In 1876 the natives lost 5,000 of their best men in a rebellion against Spain. In 1882 thousands more were killed, and 600 of the leaders of the revolution were beheaded or shot as a warning to their sympathizers.

The last rebellion, the one which at the present time of writing is still going on, broke out in June, 1897. This was quieted for a time by the Spanish troops that had been sent to the island. In January, 1898, 100 of the rebels, or rather, to give them their true title, patriots, were shot at Manila.

Still, the revolt was by no means ended, and it is still proceeding, whether, however, in the interest of American arms is yet to be seen.

To go back just a little.

In the summer of 1896 a secret order was formed amongst the Malays and Chinese. This order was called the Katipunan, and its purpose was to "remove by blood the bondage of Spain."

Every member was obliged to take an oath, accompanied by a gash across the arm. With the blood which flowed from this wound, the new comrade bedaubed his mouth and swore that every six months he would kill at least one Spaniard.

The Spanish Government managed, through traitors, to obtain information of all the proceedings of this order.

Arrest followed arrest. The trials were in all cases ridiculous in the extreme, sometimes not more than half an hour was given to the consideration of a man's guilt or innocence, and the most of that time was devoted to testimony as to his guilt. Forty-seven hundred persons, who were merely suspected of being concerned in the plot, were sentenced and put to death. In November, 1896, there were more than 800 executions in the suburbs of Manila. In one day seventy-five were placed against a wall and shot to death.

When we read in history of the atrocities committed in past centuries, we are apt to pause and give thanks that in our time there are other manners, other customs. And yet, Spain has not advanced one atom; if we only care to investigate, we would discover that the horrors of the Inquisition still exist. But surely the United States, with its sword now drawn from the scabbard, will be the St. George to slay this pestilential dragon, and save thousands of innocent people from its brutal and conscienceless attacks.

In return for the enormous revenues obtained from one of her children, what has the Spanish mother done?

Let us consider this question accurately and dispassionately.

Not long ago, natives of the Philippines, residing in Spain, gave vent to their grievances in an address to the Spanish people. This address contains extracts from the Philippine budget of the administrative year, 1896-1897. Among the worst abuses, it enumerates the following, quoting always from the budget: The Philip-

pine treasury pays an onerous contribution toward the expenses of the Government at Madrid; it pays pensions to the Duke of Veragua (who it will be remembered was our guest at the Chicago Exposition), and to the Marquis of Bedmar. Also pensions are paid to the native chiefs of Sulu and Mindanao. The Philippines provide for the entire cost of the Spanish consulates at Peking, Tokio, Hong Kong, Singapore, Saigon, Yokohama and Melbourne; for the staff and maintenance of the Minister of the Colonies, including the Council of the Philippines, a body which is in no sense of the word useful, but purely ornamental; again, the islands pay the expenses of the support of the colony of Fernando Po in Africa, and all the pensions and retiring allowances of the civil and military employees who have served in the Philippines, making a gross sum of \$1,160,000 a year.

Here is a translation of something further in the document alluded to:

"More than \$17,000,000 is the amount consigned in the Philippine budget, but not a penny is allowed for works, highways, bridges or public buildings, \$6,000 for scientific studies, indispensable rivers and canals, while the amount set apart for religious purposes and clergy amounts to nearly \$1,400,000. This sum does not include the amounts paid to the clergy for baptisms, marriages, papal bulls and scapularies, which exceed the government allowances. The *magnificent* sum of \$40,000 is set apart as a subvention of railway companies and new projects of

railways, but the College of Franciscan monks in Spain and the transportation of priests comes in for \$55,000."

Toward the latter part of 1897, the insurgents were in possession of the mountains while the Spaniards were masters of the chief towns and villages on the coast. The general in command, De Rivera, recognized that the condition of affairs could not continue, and that an end must be made to it. Therefore, he entered into negotiations with the insurgents. A council then took place, the result of which was, that the insurgents consented to stop hostilities upon the following conditions:

First—The expulsion or secularization of the religious orders and the abolition of all the official vetoes of these orders in civil affairs.

Second—A general amnesty for all rebels and guarantees for their personal security and from the vengeance of the friars and parish priests after returning to their homes.

Third—Radical reforms to curtail the glaring abuses in the administration.

Fourth—Freedom of the press to denounce official corruption and blackmailing.

Fifth—Representation in the Spanish Parliament.

Sixth—Abolition of the iniquitous system of secret deportation of political suspects.

The governor-general agreed to these conditions, and in doing so, certainly admitted that abuses existed.

But what happened afterward?

When peace was restored, and the leaders of the insurrection had left the country, the governor-general then

in the most arbitrary manner, and false to the honor of the country he served, that honor which has been so much insisted upon, refused to execute the conditions which had been agreed upon. The same trick that had proved so successful in Cuba, after the peace of Zanjón, was once more played, and with equal success. But in both cases, it was a success that was neither more nor less than shameful.

Just as soon as capitulation had been made, the powers in charge commenced to persecute those insurrectionists who had been unable to go away. Imaginary charges were alleged against them, and they were arrested on little or no pretense.

This is only a beginning of what will be told hereafter, and yet is not even this beginning a horrible indictment against Spain?

She is an unnatural mother, a mother whose children must be taken away from her and placed under the protection of one who will cherish them and look out for their welfare!



## CHAPTER II.

## INHABITANTS AND CLIMATE.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to state the number of the population in the Philippines, because no regular statistics have ever been obtained. Probably, however, there are about 8,000,000 people in the entire archipelago, which is divided into 43 provinces, subdivided into 852 cantons.

Nearly half of the entire population are residents of the island of Luzon, upon which is situated Manila, by far the most important city of the Philippines. Panay, so far as population is concerned, is the next important island, containing over a million of people.

Manila itself consists of from 270,000 to 300,000 souls, a town of most respectable size indeed. The Spaniards predominate nowhere, the largest proportion of the inhabitants, with the exception of what not with the strictest accuracy may be called the natives themselves, consisting of Chinese.

The original inhabitants of the Philippines were probably that dark-complexioned race which are called by the Spaniards Negritos. They seem to be gradually dying out, and even when the Spaniards first landed, they had been driven by the Malays into the mountainous regions.

At present, there are not more than 25,000 of the Negritos, scattered through the different islands, but chiefly to be found in the northern part of the island of Luzon. They are little dwarfs (the average stature of the full-grown being four feet eight inches) thin and spindle-legged. They are very dark in color, with flat noses, bulging lips, and enormous shocks of frizzly hair. They are said to resemble monkeys in more than one respect, chiefly in the extraordinary prehensile power of their toes.

They are a wandering people, and too ignorant to know even how to build huts. They tattoo themselves, and wear little or no clothing. Occasionally they descend from the comparatively inaccessible places to which they have been driven for the purpose of selling wax to the Chinese in exchange for betel and tobacco. They exist upon fruits, roots, honey and such fish and game as they can obtain.

The dog is their only domestic animal.

Their language, if such it can be called, seems to be destitute of words, but to consist of whistles and chirps, much like the cries of the monkeys and parrots by which they are surrounded.

It is said that they are monogamous, and have certain elements of refinement which appear when they are brought into contact with civilization.

Mr. Charles B. Howard, who spent some years in the Philippines, says that the only trace of resemblance between the Negritos and their distant cousins, the so-called "Filipinos" of Manila, is the curious meeting of

the eyebrows over the nose, giving the latter a peculiarly lowering, savage cast of countenance, quite at variance with their general temperament. This, strangely enough, is particularly noticeable among the women, who are otherwise very attractive in appearance, with their plump figures and magnificent hair, often falling to their ankles, though their habit of washing their hair in unfragrant cocoanut oil and of chewing the blood-red betel nut is conducive to admiration at a distance.

The bulk of the population is formed by the Malay tribes, which differ considerably in personal appearance. The chief tribes are the Igolotes, the Visayas and the Tagals.

The latter, the Tagals, rank first both in brains and energy, although the Visayas are the gentlest and finest looking.

The Tagals as a rule prefer the lowlands, and generally erect their dwellings, which are built on piles, near the water. They have a language of their own (Tagalog), with an alphabet of sixteen letters, and since the Spanish conquest, this has made extensive encroachments upon the other Philippine languages. The Tagals are a well-developed people, with round heads, high cheek bones, rather flat noses, low brows and large dark eyes. Their sense of smell is marvelously acute.

Their dress is primitive in the extreme, consisting of a pair of trousers with a shirt worn over them for the men, and a single gown for the women.

Their chief occupation is agriculture, especially the

cultivation of rice; but they are also famous fishermen, and keep large quantities of cattle and swine.

Though most of them claim to be Roman Catholics, they retain many traces of their old faith and customs. They possess quite an extraordinary collection of lyric poetry and native melodies.

All the islands south of Luzon, Masbate, Burios, Ticas and Mindoro, and north of Borneo, Sulu and Mindanao are inhabited by the Visaya tribe, who, in the fifteenth century were christened by the Spaniards, "Pintados" (painted people). They had attained a certain degree of civilization before the conquest; and they quickly embraced Christianity, and did what they could to assist in subjugating the Tagals.

The Igolotes are wild people, the name being generally applied to all the pagan tribes which inhabit the mountainous districts of Luzon. They are dirty and savage, and show traces of Chinese and Japanese intermixture. But they are skilled agriculturalists and fine miners and workers in metals.

When the "natives" are spoken of in the Philippines, it is generally meant the Malaysians and half castes. The latter are descendants of Malaysians and the representatives of various foreign races who have intermarried with them. They are called generically Mestizos, although the Spaniards have recognized and have names for thirty-six different kinds of half-breeds. Some of the wealthy Mestizos send their children to Europe to be educated, and there are many very refined and charming people among them.

But the majority of what may be called the domesticated natives, if we are to believe the testimony of an Englishman, who has made a rather exhaustive study of the Philippines, are very difficult people to deal with. He declares that the islanders are an absolutely incomprehensible race, to whom no known rules of civilization or savagery have the slightest application.

Here are some of the results of this Englishman's investigations:

"They are absolutely unreliable; they will serve you faithfully for twenty years and then commit some such horrible crime as delivering over your house and family to brigands. They are patient, sober, and even honest servants usually, but at any moment they may break out and, joining a band of robbers, pilage your house. If you tax them with the crime they are not abashed, but disclaim all responsibility, answering, 'Senor, my head was hot,' which they consider sufficient excuse.

"They will never confess to a misdeed voluntarily. They will submit to a beating without a murmur if they think it is deserved, and bear no malice; but if they consider the punishment unjust they will seek the first opportunity of revenging themselves. They never forgive and never forget an injury, but they cherish no memory of kindness. Generosity they regard as a weakness. If you give them anything unsought they consider you a fool and treat you accordingly. They are always asking favors, though never directly. Borrowing they think no shame, but they never repudiate their debts. On the other hand, they never pay back volun-

tarily, and if taxed with their dishonesty, look surprised and say, 'Senor, you never asked for it.'

"If you pay a man twenty cents for a service he will be contented; if you pay him thirty cents he will grumble. They have no words for 'thank you' in their language, nor concept of what the phrase implies. They have no notion of charity, never helping one another, excepting in the case of relatives, but they acknowledge even the remotest ties of relationship. If treated badly they make good servants and never grumble; if treated kindly they are lost and go to the bad. They never stick to an occupation, but are ready to turn their hands to anything. They are jacks-of-all-trades and good at none. They are brave against equals if led by superiors, but a real or fancied superiority in the foe causes them to abandon all hope.

"They do not know the meaning of hospitality. They will do what you tell them if you tell them often enough, but they will never do anything of their own accord. They will answer questions, but never volunteer information. They will let your horse die for want of corn, and never tell you that the supply has given out. They are confirmed liars, and show only surprise when found out. They are good husbands, though intensely jealous; but they do not worry about the conduct of their daughters or even their wives previous to marriage. They have no ambition and no ideas of order or economy, but in the matter of cleanliness they are superior to all the inhabitants of the Far East save the Japanese."

The Chinese, both full-blooded and half castes, form a most important part of the population both in point of numbers and in their value to commerce.

There are almost as many Chinese in the islands as there are natives themselves.

The Chinese mestizos are the retail merchants. A great many of them are fairly educated, rich and prosperous.

The mechanics, artisans and coolies are also, almost to a man, Chinese, as the natives, although in appearance seemingly strong and robust, are apparently incapable of performing any hard physical labor.

The industry and business ability of the Chinese have done much to develop and maintain Manila as a commercial port, but while the Spanish mercantile class hate all foreigners, their dislike is particularly strong for the Chinese, and they have long done everything in their power to restrict Chinese immigration.

One reason for this is that the Chinese are the superiors of the Spanish in commercial matters and keep their business word, which the Spaniards, procrastinating and false, are very far from doing.

Then the thriftiness of the Chinese and their methods of saving money and sending it home to China, rather than spending it where it was made, are intensely galling to the Spaniards.

They are able and willing to perform every kind of manual labor and to work from morning till night for the very lowest of wages, and this is another cause for grievance against them. Between them and the indolent

native "Filipinos" a constant warfare exists, and this has been going on for generations.

Street fighting is of daily occurrence, and it is said by the way that for some reason or other the "Filipinos" generally come out ahead. Whenever a big fire takes place it is generally agreed that the Chinese are the cause of the conflagration, and they are attacked on these occasions, wherever and whenever seen.

Many years ago, the famous Chinese pirate, Li Ma Hong, with a fleet of junks, bore down upon Manila with the intention of capturing the city and its wealth. The garrison in the fort, though small, defended it with conspicuous bravery, and, aided by a storm which chanced to arise, succeeded in completely defeating the attacking fleet. Many of the junks were driven ashore on the north coast of Luzon, and there exists there to-day a peculiar race, called Chinese Igolotes. They are savages who live in the mountains, and are claimed to be descendants of the wrecked pirates. In January is the anniversary of the fight, and on that day hardly a Chinaman dares show himself in Manila, for, if he does, he is sure to be attacked by a shower of missiles of every description.

A writer in the Boston Transcript relates the following incident:

"Early in the spring of 1893 the Spanish iron steamer San Juan sailed from Hong Kong for Manila with a cargo largely composed of kerosene, which had been carefully stowed as near the boilers as possible and on deck, where some 300 Chinese coolies who composed



the passenger list could sit on the cases and knock the embers from their pipes against them. It is not surprising that the ship took fire when just within sight of Luzon, and the Spanish captain, with most of his officers, promptly took to the boats and pulled for the shore, leaving a raging, frenzied mass of Chinese shrieking at them from the doomed vessel, for no provision is made on these steamers for the safety of the coolies in case of accident. In a few minutes the San Juan was afire from stem to stern. As many as could climbed the masts, only to fall back, suffocated, into the blazing furnace below. Even the more merciful death of drowning was denied them, for the sea was alive with sharks, attracted by the glare, swarming around the ship as mackerel swarm around a bucketful of 'gurry.'

"Thirty-six hours later another steamer sighted the wreck and bore down to the rescue. Out of the original 300, some 80 wretched creatures were found alive clinging to the big gangway which hung over the side and to the stern davits and boat tackle, with the iron hull of the steamer red-hot in places, and the sharks leaping at them. The rescuing boats had literally to fight their way through the ravenous brutes.

"I saw the survivors as they were landed, and a discouraged-looking lot they were. The San Juan, an empty, scorched hull, was towed in and anchored in the mouth of the river to cool off until the 70,000 Mexican dollars in her bottom could be dug out of the debris, a melted mass. And not an expression of regret did I hear from any of my 'Chino' friends over the disaster

to their countrymen. 'Pah! coolies!' was all they said."

There is a moderately large colony of Germans and Swiss in the Philippines, chiefly of course in Manila, and these are said, with how much authority it is impossible to state, have been mainly responsible for the present and recent uprisings. There is also a handful of Scotch and Englishmen.

It is stated that there are not more than 200 Americans in all the islands, and only about six now in Manila, that is, just before Dewey's victory.

Once, and only a few years ago, there were two great American houses in Manila, but these have been forced to suspend business, and they went down with a terrible crash. About three years ago, they were crowded out by Spanish intrigues, resulting from the animosity to the Americans, who it was declared were the cause of the Cuban troubles. Great and small annoyances from the Spaniards finally compelled these firms to go out of existence.

The climate of the various islands differs to a certain extent, but everywhere it is tropical. The northern islands are subject to typhoons. The heat is tempered by great and fertilizing moisture, that is, it is said to be; but it seems to us that humidity is even worse than an excessive rise in the temperature.

There are three seasons, a cold (so-called), a hot, and a wet. The first begins in November and lasts until February or March. During this time, the winds are mostly northerly, and, though fires are never needed or

even thought of, woollen garments can be worn with comfort, especially in the mornings. This is the pleasantest portion of the year. The hot season lasts from March to June, and the heat is excessively oppressive. In July come the heaviest rains, which not uncommonly flood the soil and cause the greatest damage. In May and June, thunderstorms, often of terrifying violence and carrying awful destruction in their wake, are frequent.

The wet season is almost always ushered in by heavy rains, which are locally known as "collas." From the first of July to the first of November, the rain comes down in torrents, and large tracts are often so flooded as to become impassable.

From 1870 to 1877 the Jesuits at Manila made a record of the rainfall and the following is their report:

		Cold.	Hot.	Wet.
Manila	{ Mean temperature,	72°32	87°26	84°56
	{ Rainfall in inches,	8.65	10.47	36.01
Cebu	{ Mean temperature,	75°02	86°23	75°8°6
	{ Rainfall in inches,	12.54	9.29	26.90
Davas	{ Mean temperature,	86°90	88°70	87°11
	{ Rainfall in inches,	16.53	39.27	32.15
Sulu	{ Mean temperature,	81°98	82°97	83°03
	{ Rainfall in inches,	15.74	33.85	35.43

These statistics are apparently official, and yet they do not give any idea of the intense heat which almost everybody who has spent any length of time in the Philippines asserts prevail all the year round.

For instance, Mr. Charles B. Howard says:

"Once, during my stay there, the thermometer regis-

tered 74 degrees, and this was at four o'clock on a morning late in December, which was considered to be something remarkable, as was also the fact that we voted to stop the punka over the club mess-table that evening, because we were cool enough without it, a thing which had not been done for twenty years.

"After a sojourn of fourteen months I sailed for Hong Kong, and thence to Yokohama, fever stricken, weak, and fifty pounds under my normal weight, confidently expecting to be buried in the Pacific Ocean, at the spot where it is seven miles deep, and never to see Boston again, and convinced of three things—that it was good to drink a glass of fresh milk which had not come from a water-buffalo cow; that it was good to hear my own language spoken undiluted with Spanish phrases; and that Manila was no place for a white man."

When we come to consider, as we shall a little later on, the daily life of Manila, we shall see that the heat has a large effect upon the occupations and habits of the citizens, whether native or foreign.

Terrific storms, and still more terrific earthquakes, are of frequent occurrence throughout the Philippines.

We cannot do better, in regard to these convulsions of nature, than to quote Monsieur de la Gironiere, who spent many years in the Philippines:

"At a short distance from our house we could perceive a mountain, the base of which was in the lake and the summit in the clouds. This mountain served as a lightning conductor to Jala-Jala; it attracted the thunder. Frequently heavy black clouds, charged with

electricity, gathered over this elevated point, looking like other mountains trying to overturn it; then a storm began, the thunder roared tremendously, the rain fell in torrents; every minute frightful claps were heard, and the total darkness was scarcely broken by the lightning that flashed in long streams of fire, dashing from the top and sides of the mountain enormous blocks of rock, that were hurled into the lake with a fearful crash.

“It was an admirable exemplification of the power of the Almighty! Soon the calm was restored, the rain ceased, the clouds disappeared, the fragrant air bore on its yet damp wings the perfume of the flowers and aromatic plants, and Nature resumed her ordinary stillness.

“At several periods of the year, particularly at the moment of the change of the monsoon, we beheld still more terrifying phenomena than our storms—I allude to the earthquakes. These fearful convulsions of nature present a very different aspect in the country from what they do in cities. If in towns the earth begins to quake, everywhere we hear a terrible noise; the edifices give way, and are ready to fall down; the inhabitants rush out of their houses, run along the streets, which they encumber, and try to escape. The screams of frightened children and women bathed in tears are blended with those of the distracted men; all are on their knees, with clasped hands, their looks raised to Heaven, imploring its mercy with sobbing voices. Everything totters, is agitated; all dread death, and terror becomes general.

"In the country it is totally different, and a hundred times more imposing and terrific. For instance, in Jala-Jala, at the approach of one of these phenomena, a profound, even mournful, stillness pervades nature. The wind no longer blows; not a breeze, nor even a gentle zephyr is perceptible. The sun, though cloudless, darkens, and spreads around a sepulchral light. The atmosphere is burdened with heavy and sultry vapors. The earth is in labor. The frightened animals quietly seek shelter from the catastrophe they foresee. The ground shakes; soon it trembles under their feet. The trees move, the mountains quake upon their foundations, and their summits appear ready to tumble down. The waters of the lake quit their bed, and inundate the country. Still louder roaring than that produced by the thunder is heard; the earth quivers; everywhere its motion is simultaneously felt.

But after this the convulsion ceases and everything revives. The mountains are again firm upon their foundations, and become motionless; the waters of the lake return by degrees to their proper reservoir; the heavens are purified and resume their brilliant light, and the soft breeze fans the air; the wild buffalos again scour the plain, and other animals quit the dens in which they had concealed themselves; the earth has resumed her stillness, and nature recovered her accustomed imposing calm."

Another authority, Mr. Manley R. Sherman, describes the earthquakes as follows:

"The earthquakes in the Philippines, especially on

Luzon and Negros Islands, deserve a special story by themselves. The whole group of islands is of volcanic origin. There are seventy volcanoes in constant eruption on the islands. Several of them are the most violent in the world and are always being studied by scientists from Europe and America. The famous volcano Mayara is within sight of Manila. An earthquake occurs on an average of once every ten days. I have known small quakes to come at the rate of a dozen a day for a week at a time. About a dozen times a year there are shocks so severe that people will run about in fright and damage will be done to the buildings. The big bridge over the Passig River at Manila has been so swerved by earthquakes twice in my residence in the city that it has been made unsafe for travel. In 1884 an earthquake nearly ruined the great stone Cathedral in Manila, razed many buildings to the ground, rocked hundreds more, and 2,000 people of Luzon Island were killed by falling timbers and walls. In 1860 the great earthquake occurred on Negros Island. It has never been known how many people were killed then, but the number is estimated at 7,000. Almost every structure on the island was shaken down, and great gaps, yards wide and miles long, were cracked across the island. The quake opened seams in the earth from the seacoast to the ocean. I suppose if such a quake should occur in New York city there wouldn't be one building left on all Manhattan Island."

## CHAPTER III.

## COMMERCE AND RESOURCES

The commerce of the Philippines has been variously estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year, but it is probably much in advance of the latter figure.

Should the United States take possession of the islands, they would undoubtedly have a most valuable piece of property. The best authorities assert that the possibilities of the Philippines as wealth-producers can scarcely be overestimated. In this regard, they are simply now in their infancy, for whatever they have done, from any and all points of view, has been accomplished in the face of the most cruel and blighting oppression by the Spanish authorities. Every enterprise has been taxed to the very last extent. With Yankee push and enterprise, with the American's natural bent for invention, there is no telling to what heights the Philippines might not attain.

For some reason or other, best known to the remarkable and incomprehensible government of Spain, the production of coffee has been kept down by a system of extra licenses, which it was necessary to obtain before coffee beans could be planted, and by exorbitant import duties on all machinery necessary to prepare the coffee product for market.



On excellent authority it is asserted that nowhere do there exist finer facilities for growing coffee than in many of the Philippine Islands, particularly the island of Negros. In 1897 the exportation of coffee amounted to \$250,000, but, with only a little encouragement, a little effort, it ought to have amounted to at least ten times that amount.

Whoever travels at all in the Philippines can not but be struck by the extraordinary prodigality of gifts which nature has lavished upon the islands. There are millions of dollars of costly woods, the forests furnishing more than two hundred varieties. Among these may be mentioned the teak-like molase; the donjon; the ipel, which is especially esteemed for its hardness; the lauan, a light, stringy wood often used by the Malays for their canoes, and the bolongaeta, which is invaluable for the better class of furniture.

Rice is largely grown, but, as it is the staple food of the natives, very little of it is exported, the supply for home consumption being often unequal to the demand.

Sweet potatoes, yams, ground nuts and gourds are raised in a considerable quantity, and in the higher regions, potatoes, peas and even wheat are produced.

All tropical fruits are plentiful, including oranges, pineapples, tamarinds and guavas.

The mangoes of the Philippines are particularly fine. The mangostin, which is one of the most delicious of tropical fruits, is spherical in form, with a reddish-brown skin, within which is a white centre, rather sweet and of most delicate flavor. This fruit is confined

to the Malay peninsula and the eastern archipelago. All efforts to raise it elsewhere have proved of no avail.

Of all the fruits, however, the banana is the most prolific and of the most use to the inhabitants. The expenditure of labor required to raise bananas is but slight, and, from a given area of land, a greater amount of nutritious food can be obtained by the raising of bananas than from any other crop.

Mr. Hilder, who has traveled extensively in the Philippines, says:

"A stranger who has partaken of a meal in a native dwelling, consisting of rice, boiled only as the natives can cook it, and ripe bananas, full of delicious juice, melting in the mouth like cream, with the cool and fragrant water of the cocoanut as a beverage, can appreciate how much Nature has done in these regions to supply the wants of man, and how little of human labor is required to supply life."

The cocoanut, by the way, is almost sufficient in itself to supply the by no means extravagant wants of the native. He uses every part of it for one purpose or another. From it he manages to obtain water, wine, oil, vinegar, intoxicating spirits, breakfast, dinner and supper, cord, caps, brushes, house-building materials, medicine and firewood.

The Spaniards, with a foresight which was extraordinary for them, introduced from Mexico the cacao bean. In the Philippines it found congenial soil. It grows luxuriantly there and produces good crops. From it chocolate is made, but thus far principally

for home consumption. Indigo is very profitable, and, in good times, yields fully 100 per cent. on the amount invested.

Throughout the island, cinnamon and pepper grow wild, and the gathering of them gives the natives a chance to make money.

We have left till the last the greatest industries of the islands, sugar, tobacco, and what is commercially known as Manila hemp.

The sugar cane is not of the same species as that cultivated in the western hemisphere, but is of the kind commonly found in Malaysia and Polynesia. There are several varieties, some used for food for both men and animals, and some for sugar making. Owing, however, to the wretched methods of cultivation and manufacture, the sugar produced is of an inferior quality. There is almost no high grade machinery such as is in use in Cuba and the United States. Still, the quantity turned out is large, supplying all that is needed for home use, and furnishing besides for export nearly 250,000 tons a year. With better facilities and better management, this could be most materially increased. It would be an easy thing for Yankee enterprise to reduce the expenses of a sugar plantation at least one-fourth. To prove this, it is only necessary to state that the cane is crushed by clubs, when machinery would accomplish the purpose better, cheaper, and a thousand times more quickly.

All industrial methods indeed are most primitive. There has not been, for instance, in the last two centuries, a particle of advance in the way in which the

indigo industry is conducted. It is enough to drive an American, with brains and capital, wild with the thought of what might be accomplished and what is not.

Tobacco is a most important crop, and Manila cheroots and cigars are famous the world over. The quantity of the tobacco leaf raised is very large, and its quality is excellent. But both are capable of vast improvement by better methods of cultivation and a relaxation of the grinding Spanish taxation. Over 20,000 persons find employment in the preparation and manufacture of tobacco. Of Manila cigars the yearly product is several hundred million, while one factory alone in Manila manufactures 40,000,000 cigarettes in a single year.

From 1781 to 1882, tobacco was a government monopoly, from which enormous revenues were obtained by Spain, but in July, 1882, the trade was to a certain extent thrown open.

All the tobacco plantations and cigar factories are under the control of Spaniards, in fact, owned exclusively by them. The largest factory in Manila is run by two brothers of General Weyler (the "butcher" of infamous reputation). When their brother was Governor-General of the Philippines at a salary of \$40,000 a year, they obtained most valuable concessions, which have since yielded them enormous returns.

The celebrated Manila hemp is not hemp at all, but the fibre of a plant of the banana family. It is the most valuable of all fibres for cordage, and it has been found impossible to raise it anywhere except in the Philip-

piners, although vigorous efforts have been made to introduce its cultivation in several adjoining places.

For the following description we are indebted to Mr. H. F. Hilder in an article in the National Geographic Magazine:

"Its native name is abaca, and it is the product of a species of plantain or banana, *Musa textillis*, which differs very slightly in appearance from the edible variety, *Musa paradisiaca*. Its fruit, however, is small, disagreeable to the taste and not edible. It grows to the height of twelve to fifteen feet. There is evidently some peculiarity of soil or climate, or of both, which enables these islands to retain a monopoly of this fibre which has become of such immense commercial value. It grows best in hilly or mountainous districts, and particularly in the volcanic regions in the eastern part of the islands. It is hardy and suffers little from any enemy except drouth. It has the advantage of being a perennial crop, like its fruit-bearing relative, month after month young shoots springing up from the original root.

"In starting a plantation the timber and undergrowth are cut down and allowed to lie until dried by the sun, when they are burned and the young sprouts or suckers are planted. Nothing more is ever done in the way of cultivation except to cut down weeds and extraneous growths to allow access to the plants and to replace those that may die from accident or old age. They reach maturity in about three years, and should then be cut, as at that age they yield the best fibre. If they are cut

earlier the fibre is short and lacking in strength, and if allowed to grow too old before cutting it becomes harsh, woody and brittle. A large quantity of land is required to form a successful plantation, as the plants occupy considerable room, and it requires the product of five or six acres to produce a ton of fibre at each cutting.

"The method of decortication is as rude as the agricultural process. It is true that many machines constructed on scientific principles have been experimented with, but none so far have proved satisfactory, and the crude native implement is still the only one in use; it consists of a rough wooden bench with a long knife blade hinged to it at one end and connected at the other to a treadle. Strips of the plant are drawn several times between this blade and the bench, which removes the pulp and outer skin, leaving the fibre, which is then cleansed by washing, dried in the sun and packed for shipment.

"It is one of the most useful fibres known to commerce. Beside its value for making rope and cordage, it is extensively used in the United States for binding twine for harvesting machines. Nearly 1,000,000 bales are exported annually, of which 40 per cent. comes to the United States."

The imports of the Philippine Islands are of enormous value, as a casual study of the figures we are about to present will prove beyond any doubt.

The United States has never had its just share in these imports, but the time is surely close at hand when all this will be changed.

Although there are other large towns, most of the imports are landed in Manila, and shipped thence by local vessels. The latter do an excellent trade. There is one company alone which has 27 ships, ranging in size from 500 to 3,000 tons. All those are or were engaged in local coast trade.

Even in articles in which the United States stands at the head, our share does not amount to more than 10 per cent. of the imports. For instance, agricultural implements, which are practically only just beginning to be used in the Philippines, were imported in 1896 to the value of \$28,240, of which amount this country contributed only \$2,000. The annual importation of wheat flour is \$1,000,000. In 1897 the share of the United States was only \$10,068, a trifle over 1 per cent.

The principal export article to the Philippines from the United States has hitherto been petroleum. In 1897 our oil exports to the islands amounted to \$45,000, whereas the total imports amounted to a value of about \$1,000,000 a year. The imports of stearin and paraffin are considerable, about \$600,000 a year, but nothing from the United States.

Of course Spain, with her hand ever at the throat of her colonies, has been the chief exporter, but with the exception of the United States, other countries have been allowed a more or less fair share in the trade, although chiefly in such articles as Spain does not produce herself.

Cotton yarns are largely imported into the Philippines; annual value, \$2,500,000, of which \$1,175,000 is

supplied by Spain. Paper is not made in the islands. It comes entirely from Europe. Imports, \$475,000 a year. Iron and steel come entirely from Europe, the imports being quite considerable. Bar iron is imported to the value of \$750,000 a year.

Crockery and porcelain always command good prices, the imported annual quantity representing a value of \$410,000.

Hats and caps are largely imported. Annual imports from 1893 to 1897 averaged \$560,000, of which \$200,000 were straw hats. These came entirely from Spain, Germany and England.

The Philippines imported in 1897 beer to the amount of \$175,000. There is only one brewery in the Philippines, the San Miguel Brewery, in Manila. Beer is becoming more and more the national drink in the islands. Wine, however, is greatly esteemed. The imports in 1896 amounted to a value of \$1,886,581. Spain, France, Italy and Germany were the leading importers. This latter was exclusive of champagne, the imports of which amount to about \$60,000 a year. Cutlery is imported in large quantities, almost entirely from Sheffield (England) and Solingen (Germany). In 1897 the Philippines imported scissors to the amount of \$16,570. Firearms are entirely supplied by the manufacturers of Liege, Belgium, the annual imports averaging about \$20,000. Wrought iron is always in demand, about \$190,000 a year.

Umbrellas of all kinds are among the chief import articles, their annual sale at Manila alone being esti-



mated at \$275,000. Germany, Great Britain and France are the principal suppliers.

Preserved fruits and vegetables are largely imported. Annual average, \$700,000.

The above is sufficient to show how profitable the Philippines can be made under competent and generous management.

An American resident of Yokohama, who has recently been in this country, declares:

"These islands should by all means remain in the possession of the United States. Their commercial possibilities and native resources are almost unbounded.

"Our firm has installed a central electric lighting station in Manila, which supplies current for 12,000 incandescent and 260 arc lights. The machinery is of American manufacture. I am now making large purchases of American steam and electrical apparatus to be installed in the Far East, a part of which goes to Manila.

"There are about 720 miles of telegraph in the islands, and only 70 miles of steam railway. Manila has a telephone system equipped with English instruments. All electrical conductors are carried on overhead pole lines with porcelain insulators. There is also a horse railway in Manila which would have been changed over to a trolley road had not the war occurred. The concession for this road has already been acquired. There is a wonderful chance for Americans in many industrial undertakings in the Philippines, and I hope our government will hang onto them."

Now to consider the mineral deposits of the islands.

It is more than difficult to say what these are, as there has been no scientific survey. But there is little doubt but that they are rich in mineral ore of many kinds.

Mr. Hilder, who is an expert on this subject, is the best authority we can quote:

"Gold has been found in several of the provinces, but chiefly in the more mountainous and inaccessible localities, many of which are occupied by independent tribes that have never submitted to Spanish rule; but that the auriferous formations extend over a wide area on the island of Luzon is proved by the fact that in the alluvial deposits of every stream on the Pacific side some color of gold can be found. The islands of Mindanao and Mindoro are also equally promising fields for prospectors of gold. In many places the natives have extracted considerable quantities of gold dust by washing the alluvial deposits; in others, gold-bearing rock is broken by them with hammers and ground in rude mills, such crude methods of course producing but poor results. It seems remarkable that with the knowledge that gold exists the Spaniards have not taken measures to prosecute the search for it, and to apply modern scientific means to obtain profitable results. This, however, may not appear so strange when we consider that for centuries the gold deposits of California were in their possession without being utilized.

"Iron ore of excellent quality is abundant, but from lack of means of transportation and machinery it has not been found possible to manufacture iron as cheaply as it can be imported, so that whenever works have been

started they have soon been abandoned as unprofitable.

“Rich deposits of copper also exist, and many of them have been worked in a desultory manner by the natives, and more recently some of them have been operated by a company organized in Europe, but without any pronounced success. Galena and zinc blends have also been found. Several very promising coal fields are known, and some of them have been utilized to a small extent, but the absence of roads and consequent expense and difficulty of transportation have proved a bar to development of this as well as of other mineral resources. Sulphur is found in the vicinity of many of the ancient volcanoes, in quantities that would prove profitable if transportation facilities could be obtained.”

As to the manufactures of the islands, there is but little to be said.

To some extent, shipbuilding is carried on, but the ships that are constructed are most of them small, intended for coasting trade between the various islands.

The Philippines are essentially agricultural, but nevertheless the manufacture of textile fabrics has attained considerable importance. This is not carried on, however, by large establishments, and there is little or no modern machinery in the islands.

In many of the districts, almost every family is in possession of a loom, and some of the more prosperous families have several looms, which are operated by hired labor. What is made are chiefly cotton cloths, sail cloths, quilts, coverlets and other things of the same

nature. The handsomest fabric is called *pena*, which, by the way, is also manufactured in Cuba. This is an exceedingly sheer, delicate and beautiful material, made from the fibre obtained from the leaves of the pineapple plant.

Hats something like the famous "Panama" are also made. Mats are another product, some of them being marvelously beautiful in texture and adorned with gold and silver thread.

Horn is used in divers ways, being fashioned into bowls and other utensils.

When it is taken into consideration that the tools of the workmen are of the most simple and rude character, it is wonderful how beautiful and artistic are many of the articles produced by them, articles intended both for use and ornament.

There are a very large number of capital harbors in the Philippines, but as the Spanish government has insisted, following its usual selfish policy, in closing these to foreign commerce, the majority of them are of little or no use to the world in general, or even to Spain herself.

The foreign trade has been confined chiefly to Manila, although something is done at Iloilo, Cebu and Sual. On the island of Mindanao, Tamboanga is also an open port, but the amount of business transacted there is excessively small.

Of domestic animals there are a large number in the Philippines, and almost all seem to thrive and propagate there.

Among them are goats, pigs, sheep and small but hardy horses, the latter introduced by the Spaniards.

The main dependence, however, is upon the buffalo. They are very slow, but wonderfully strong, requiring but little food, and that of the coarsest kind. They are caught and trained when young, and used as beasts of burden and for all purposes of tillage and husbandry.

There are no wild beasts in the islands, but crocodiles and snakes abound in the lakes and marshes. Most of the snakes are harmless, but a few of them are deadly in the extreme. For instance, the boa-constrictors are often large enough to kill a man, even the smallest of them measuring ten or twelve feet long.

In many of the islands is to be found the vampire bat, or "flying fox," to give it the title by which it is most generally known. These are enormous bats, measuring from five to six feet in length, and with a head which strongly resembles that of a fox. To fruits and vegetation they do no inconsiderable damage, but they are highly esteemed by the natives as food. Such whites as have been brought to eat them, declare that they are not much inferior to quail.

There are many swallows which furnish the famous Chinese luxury; the edible bird's nest, which is made of a glutenous marine weed, which the birds eat and then disgorge.

Certainly some people have strange tastes.

In all the islands, parrots and pigeons are to be met with, and ducks, both wild and domestic, are very plentiful.

The sea and rivers abound with fish of various kinds, and the Malays prefer them to meat. Besides snakes, among the pests of the islands are centipedes, lizards and spiders, all of which reach an extraordinary size, and most of them are very poisonous. There is also a species of ant so voracious that it eats up almost anything it comes across.

In spite of certain drawbacks, which, however, are by no means ineradicable, the Philippines are possessed of more than ordinary natural advantages, and all that they require are superior education, energy and a degree of freedom, to which, under the domination of Spain, they have hitherto been strangers, to make them happy, contented and prosperous.

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE CITY OF MANILA.

It has been often claimed, not with exact truth, that Paris is France, but there is much more veracity in the statement that Manila is the Philippines.

Although there are two other seaports, which have recently been established (Iloilo, on the island of Panay, about 250 miles from Manila, in a direct line, and Cebu), Manila is and probably will always remain the chief place of international trade.

Gem of the orient, earth and open sea,  
Manila, that in thy lap and on thy breast  
Hath gathered beauties all the loveliest,  
On which the sun smiles in his majesty.

This verse, which was written many years ago by a poet named Bawring, is to a certain degree extravagance, and yet there is much truth in it after all.

Manila had its origin in 1571, starting from monastic settlements, which have always been potent in extending Spanish dominion. As every one knows, in all countries, the monks always had remarkable sagacity in selecting valuable sites, in detecting points which were sure to attain to commercial and political ascendancy.

They were not at fault when they selected the site of Manila.

The harbor of Manila is one of the finest in the world.

The entrance is divided into two channels by the islands of Igidor and Caballo, the northern channel being two miles in width, and the southern five miles.

A river called Pasig, fourteen miles in length, flows into Manila Bay. The anchorage for large vessels is excellent to within a certain distance of the mouth of the Pasig.

The river divides the city into two sections which are connected by two bridges, one of which is built of steel.

On the south side is the old town, which lies about a mile above the mouth of the river. This has no trade. It is laid out in squares, and contains the public buildings, such as the custom house, the mint, the governor's palace, the town hall, the cathedral, barracks, hospitals, convents and the university.

To the north side of the river are the districts known as Binondo and Tondo, which are on the bay at the very mouth of the river. The principal shops are all in these districts, situated in the two great thoroughfares, Escolta and Rosario.

About two miles up the north bank of the river is San Miguel, the chief residence district of the Spaniards.

The bulk of the population is on the north side of the river.

At Cavite and near that point, where there is considerable depth of water, are situated the chief fortifications. Whoever is in possession of these holds Manila at his mercy.

We are in possession of two entirely different descrip-



tions of the impression received by the first sight of Manila.

One reads as follows:

“The approach to the city of Manila is disappointing. The American traveler, who has heard tales that fellow-travelers in Hong Kong\* and Yokohama have told him of the diseases, fevers and pestilences that await one in the old Philippine metropolis begins to have some credence in what has been told as his steamer sails past Cavite into the docks at Manila. The shore line of the city is rows of old, tiled-roofed, wobbly, wooden buildings and wharves that would not be tolerated in any American city. The air is hot and noisome about the water front. One has no idea from the bay of the depth and area of Manila. A rather tall dome of a public building on the square stone steeple of a Catholic church, athwart the towering and serrated volcanic mountains some twenty miles interior give the only ideas of the dimensions of the city of 300,000 people.

“The bay shore line to the extreme left and right of Manila proper is rimmed with stubby palms and tall coconut trees that grow in sand dunes. Off toward Cavite to the left it is very shady and barren. For miles all about Manila the land is flat and in spots many square miles each it is lower than the bay. In the rainy season of midsummer the area is submerged. The Pasig river always breaks through its embankments and overflows the adjacent country. Thousands of homes are surrounded by water for a fortnight, or sometimes for a

few weeks, and Manila thereby gets her name of the Venice of the Orient."

The other, which as will be seen, is enthusiastic in the extreme, was written by a former ensign of the United States Navy:

"In my journeyings over the globe nothing has ever roused my sense of beauty as the scene on entering Manila Bay. Why, the Bay of Capri is not to be compared with it. The heavens were the deepest of cerulean blue, with not a cloud anywhere. The water was smooth as a floor and wonderfully clear. The shore of the immense bay was a mass of living colors. Whole hills were an exquisite royal purple. Away back the great serrated volcanic mountains of deep black lifted themselves athwart the blue sky. Away off to the left a huge volcano was in action. Gaunt palms by the tens of thousands and cocoanut trees stood up amid the flaming shrubbery. Banana groves ran close down to the water's edge. The air was pungently fragrant with spices, and the song of myriads of birds floated across the water to our ears."

Questions of weather or of temperament, perhaps both, probably gave rise to this difference of opinion.

The suburbs of Manila are said to be charming, and there are many pretty places in the neighboring mountains, which, were they more easy of access, would make delightful resorts in the hottest weather.

But means of traveling are primitive, to say the least, in the Philippines.

There was no railroad until 1888, when the first line

was opened. This originally ran from Manila to Malabon, a distance of about twenty miles, and even now its total length is not more than one hundred and fifty miles.

There are fair sized steamers which connect Manila with the other principal seaports, but for short voyages native craft are used. Some of the latter are very odd to foreign eyes. For instance, the banca is a small canoe cut out of the trunk of a tree, and propelled by paddles in the shape of a shovel. It has a covering of bamboo, but so low that one can not stand upright beneath it. The carromata is a light, two-wheeled, box-shaped carriage, usually devoid of springs, and drawn by one or two horses, according to the distance to be traversed. This is much in use for inland travel.

A portion of the traveling is done on horseback or in a sort of litter with native carriers. Occasionally, particularly during the rainy season, the buffalo is used.

In fact, in considering what conveyance is to be employed, one adapts oneself to the season of the year and the nature of the country which is to be passed through.

Manila was founded in 1571 by the Spaniards, on the site of a Malay town defended by stockades. Legazpi, the conqueror of the Philippines and the founder of its chief city, was indefatigable in promoting its growth. He founded the cathedral, which is the metropolitan church of all Catholic Oceania, and established a municipal organization, which was confirmed by Philip II. of Spain, and which, until recently, has continued to be the form of municipal government in Manila.

Two-thirds of the inhabitants are of Malayan or Indian origin. The Caucasian races are but slightly represented in pure blood, but their half-breed descendants form a most potential part of the population. The indigenous people count for little either commercially or politically.

There are only about forty-five hundred Europeans in the whole city, of whom at least forty-two hundred are Spanish.

Manila proper, that is, old Manila, is a dilapidated town, with old walls and battlements all about the city. In the last ten years there have not been more than a dozen buildings of any size whatever erected there. There are, however, some beautiful residences in the suburbs, but even these have been built with a view to the prevailing tornados and earthquakes.

Most of the residences are built around an open court or patio, which serves as a dining-room, and here are held all social gatherings. Some of these patios are charming with exquisite palms, beds of tropical flowers and arbors covered with luxuriant vines. The houses, however, from the outside, bear a strong resemblance to jails with their blinds of solid wood and their heavy doors which are rarely, if ever, opened, save for ingress and egress. The upper story, containing the family apartments, is encircled by a broad gallery, from which the sun (by the way, in the Philippines many people go blind from the constant glare of the sun), is excluded by means of large sliding panels with mother of pearl panes, which are sufficiently transparent not to keep out

the light. Sometimes it happens that there are two or three hundred of these panes in a single window.

In the Manila houses, there is a total absence of carpets or curtains of any sort. Many of the floors, however, especially in the residences of the wealthier, are made of the most superb woods such as ebony and mahogany. But then it must be remembered that the most valuable woods are cheaper in the Philippines than anywhere else in the world. Scrupulous cleanliness is a characteristic of the majority of the buildings.

In many parts of the town are airy bamboo cottages perched upon posts in the midst of avenues of tropical trees.

Then there are bamboo huts all along the river to which the inhabitants repair several times a day for bathing.

The lower classes in Manila occupy as a dwelling simply a small hut with only a single apartment, which has a mat spread over the floor, and a mosquito netting suspended from the roof. This is the common sleeping and living room for men, women and children.

Even the lowest classes, that is in Manila, have the utmost respect for cleanliness, both in their homes and in their persons. This is undoubtedly one reason why they enjoy surprisingly good health, and, as a rule, live to a good old age.

All along the Pasig river, which, as has been said, runs through the centre of Manila, there is a considerable population which lives entirely on the water. Al-

most all the owners of the sailing vessels have their families with them.

As in all Spanish cities, there are several squares or plazas in Manila, the chief of which is the Plaza Mayor, which contains a fine statue of Charles IV. of Spain, presented by Ferdinand VII. in 1824. There is also an excellent statue of Isabella I. in front of the Variedades Theatre.

There are several theatres, by the way, but none of them worthy of the city, where the drama is very popular.

The streets are narrow, crooked and irregular, but are kept in a fairly clean condition, which undoubtedly has much to do in checking the invasion of deadly fevers.

The docks, which are usually the liveliest places in other ports, are here almost the laziest. The men seem to work when they please, and when they don't, which is the rule, they lie basking in the sun, smoking and dreaming.

There are several ancient churches in Manila, chief among them being the Cathedral, which has already been spoken of. This latter has been several times destroyed by earthquakes, and did not escape in 1863. It has since been rebuilt, but once more it sustained great damage in 1880, when the tower was so shattered that it was found necessary to pull it down.

The chief export business is conducted by some French and German, and a much larger proportion of English merchants. There are now practically no Americans among them.

The business houses are low buildings of brick and stone, with wooden awnings projecting out over the sidewalk.

The retail shops are very small, so small indeed, that, like some of the bazaars of Constantinople, you cannot go inside. You stand outside and bargain for what you want with the proprietors, the goods being displayed on counters stretched in front of the shops.

The proprietors are almost all Chinese,, and the shops of various kinds are relegated to certain districts. There is a different district for cabinet-makers, shoemakers, clothiers, furnishers, etc.

The leading bank of the town is an English corporation.

The town is well policed, partially by Spanish authorities, which employ a military discipline, and partially by a municipal guard and watchmen, who patrol the streets by night and are maintained by contributions from tradesmen. The arrests are comparatively small, and the criminal courts have but little to do, for the citizens are addicted neither to violence nor debauchery.

Their chief vice is gambling, of which we shall have more to say hereafter. This is an interdicted vice, or rather, the Spanish government has made a monopoly of it, by the licencing of gambling places and the promotion of State lotteries. Another commentary on the character of the Spaniards. Whenever they could find an opportunity to put money in their pockets, they have never hesitated to do so, irrespective of the source from which it was to be obtained.

The natives of Manila, says a correspondent in the New York World, carry on the breeding of ducks upon an immense scale. Establishments for the purpose consist of numerous small enclosures, each twenty by thirty feet, made of bamboo, which are placed on the bank of the river Pasig and partly covered with water. In one corner of each enclosure is a small house in which the eggs are hatched by artificial heat produced by rice chaff in a state of fermentation. The number of ducks of all ages runs up into the millions. The manner in which they are schooled to take exercise, to go in and out of the water and to return to their homes, almost exceed belief.

There is an English club house in Manila, which is very interesting to all English speaking people, at least, and of which we shall have something more to say later on. This club house was built originally, by the way, by one of the great American houses, now defunct, for the benefit of its clerks.

A very interesting sight of the city is the public market place, where are carried on various kinds of business. Here are for sale fruits, vegetables and all kinds of wares, which have been brought in by the natives. To foreign eyes, the most curious things which are for sale are a species of grasshoppers, which are an article of food and esteemed a great luxury.

The Luneta is the fashionable promenade in Manila, and here is to be seen all that is best of the social side of the city.

This is an elliptical park, where hundreds of prison-



ers were formerly shot to death, but, even if they remember this at all, it does not seem to make any difference to the beauty and wealth of the city.

A former officer in the American navy describes the Luneta as follows:

"The drive is along the shore of the beautiful bay, and the scene one of life, beauty and enchantment. There are some unique social institutions over there. On reaching the end of the drive all the carriages haul off into an open space and stop, and the people gaze at each other and nod in recognition; nude little Philippine peasants dance around and offer you a light; the sun goes down in a blaze of green and gold across the bay; the moon beams forth, silence reigns and you sit gazing at the people. Nothing pleases a young Filipina more, and you can offer her no better compliment than to stare at her. I tried several determined stares at pretty girls and they endured it with perfect serenity.

"Gradually the carriages start off and drive up and down for an hour; then the band begins to play, and all stop at the Paseo, or promenade, a broad walk, with trees on either side and lamps which make it very light, even when there is no moon, and moonlight and lamp-light in the foliage form a pretty combination. Here all alight and slowly promenade back and forth; you watch the graceful, undulating step of the Spanish girls, listen to the music and take your only exercise for the day. Naval officers are always held in high esteem in Manila. Little Tagal girls skipped around us and asked us in Spanish to kiss them; it sounded very pretty and

we kissed a few. The carriages used in Manila are small barouches and victorias, drawn by native ponies. When tired of walking we took to our carriage again, leaned back, put up our feet, and drove to the city by the light of the moon. The barouches jingle along, the ladies go by in their white gauzy dresses, and the natives pass in their brilliant costumes. We all fell in love with Manila at first sight."

Again, Mr. Manley R. Sherman of Los Angeles, Cal., who was for several years engaged in the employ of a large trading company in Manila, and to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, gives a description of the Luneta:

"The Luneta is the fashionable promenade in Manila, and one may there see the best social side of the Philippines. The Luneta is a sort of Fifth avenue along the banks of the Pasig River. The composite character of the population in Manila makes the throngs of people along the Luneta very picturesque. A long bridge extends along the Pasig and the promenade is across that. The shops and stores of the city are close at hand, and at night they are gorgeously illuminated. The street electric lights shed their effulgence on the moving mass of humanity, and the music by the band enlivens the scene. I never saw such picturesque throngs in America. Everyone smokes a cigar or cigarette. There are beggars by the hundred, Hindoos and Javanese in their native garments. The Bocals or native Indians come trooping along in bare feet and semi-nudity. There are the latest Parisian styles and the raggedest, poorest people

imaginable. Here comes a family group with the parents at the head, arrayed in garments of reds, blues and purples. The father strides along with a huge cigar in his mouth, and his wife with a cigarette. The daughters and sons are close behind, and each is smoking a cigar or cigarette. Next follow a group of smiling, chattering padres from the numerous Catholic churches or the great Cathedral, and all, too, are puffing at mammoth cigars. Then there are Japanese by hundreds, Chinese by scores and native Malays and Negritos by thousands. They all wear light, flowing garments of gray-colored fabrics, and all smoke. Here comes a company of native girls with raven hair and the blackest of black eyes, set off by fresh olive complexions and the ruddiest of lips. They wear black lace mantillas on their heads, and some pretty flower decks their hair. Their dress is of loose, thin red and white fabrics. As they go sauntering along behind a parent or chaperon they roll cigarettes and smoke like old professionals. Spanish soldiers and naval officers in gaudy uniforms are always in the throngs that promenade the Luneta at night. Here there are Europeans in linen suits and bamboo helmet hats. The parade continues back and forth until after midnight. Fashion and poverty go side by side. It is the only chance that lovers have to see one another, and it is always amusing to Americans to see how these young folks in the Orient make their passionate longings known to one another."

The press in Manila is neither more nor less than absurd. There are four newspapers published in the city,

but they are under Spanish supervision, and are of the cheapest and slowest class of journalism. Not one of them contains more than a hundred lines of foreign news. To illustrate their inefficacy, Mr. Stevens says that when he left Manila in March, 1898, the revolution was about to break out. This was really only an other chapter of the rebellion which had broken out in the island of Luzon in June, 1898. The Spanish government, with its usual fatuity, believed that it had stamped out the rebellious spirit of the natives, but in the latter part of February the rebels suddenly appeared in several parts of Luzon. The old seaport town of Cavite, which Admiral Dewey so magnificently took possession of, this time became the chief rendezvous of the rebels.

The intelligent people of Manila had heard of the blowing up of the Maine, but apparently they paid no attention to it. The populace did not seem to have the least idea that a war between the United States and Spain was imminent, and that a battle might take place at the Philippines.

Mr. Stevens declares that he never even heard such a possibility discussed in Manila. He says that the Spanish at that time held the islands in such complete thralldom and exercised such censorship over the press and telegraphic information that any one in Manila not in the diplomatic circle knew very little of what was happening in the outside world until the foreign newspapers arrived.

We shall see more of the social life of Manila in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER V.

## MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The day in Manila begins at four or five o'clock in the morning. At this time the entire population rises, and most of the daily work is finished before eight. During these hours, merchants do their business, children go to school, servants perform their household duties, and the civil and military officers attend to their functions.

Then, when the sun begins to shoot down its fiery rays, every one retires to shelter.

The Philippines have been called, and with the utmost truth, "a land of siestas."

Every one, who is able to do so, sleeps there all day long. Slumber can almost be called a science which has been carefully studied and well learned.

In all houses, as well as in all places of public resort, hammocks are everywhere in evidence, as are also bamboo couches, both cool and most comfortable resting places. Servants are instructed to be always within call to bring cooling drinks and trays of smoking materials between the naps of their masters and mistresses. But still the servants are not forbidden to slumber themselves.

In fact all day long, Manila might almost be said to

be the palace of the sleeping beauty, so well known in fairy lore.

But at sundown, as if at the kiss of Prince Charming, all Manila awakes into life.

The heavy window blinds are thrown open, and there is a general exodus of the inhabitants into the streets. The merchants open their doors, and where there was drowsiness, now all becomes life and animation. Between friends, calls are always made in the evenings, and the streets and plazas at that time are at their gayest.

Even the cock fights, for which Manila is famous, take place after the sun has disappeared beneath the horizon.

The theatres are always crowded, particularly on Sunday nights. The old theatre holds about fifteen hundred people, and is forced to pay the Spanish government a revenue of five thousand dollars a year. Operas are very popular, and plays with plenty of villains or a vein of immorality will run for weeks. During the progress of the play, boys go about selling cigars and sweetmeats. Smoking is permitted, and clouds of smoke, toward the close of the evening, often obscure a view of the stage. The audiences, while anything but critical, are exceedingly enthusiastic, entering with heart and soul into the plot of the play. Firemen, with hose in hand, are stationed throughout the theatres in order to give confidence, for the buildings are ramshackle affairs, and the oil lamps on their slender brackets are apt to fill the timid with alarm. Then there is always the possibility of a tornado or an earthquake.

As is the case in Spain and all her colonies, everybody who chooses to do so, is permitted to go behind the scenes. An amusing incident is related as a consequence of this practice. It is said that one night in Manila, during a most pathetic scene in "Faust," an American sea captain, who was somewhat the worse for a shore dinner, walked across the stage, smoking a big cigar, and raising his hat saluted the audience, many of whom were in tears as a result of what they had just witnessed. Imagine such an occurrence in an American theatre! But the Manila audience seemed to take it as a matter of course.

Frequently the opera lasts until two o'clock in the morning, an opportunity being given to the audience to obtain refreshment between the acts at the numerous restaurants in the neighborhood.

Besides operas and plays, at the lesser theatres are given variety performances, and occasionally a circus turn up from Hong Kong or Australia.

Chocolate or coffee is taken early in the morning, then comes a sort of breakfast or luncheon about ten, when the business of the day is finished until sunset. At about eight comes the chief meal of the day, dinner, which among the wealthier classes is a very ceremonious function indeed.

The streets of Manila swarm with carriages drawn by fat and very lazy ponies. Nobody walks there, that is, nobody who has any pretensions to be anybody. The walk would be to proclaim yourself a plebian, a person worthy of no notice. It only costs a copper to ride in

the mule street cars. But every family of any importance whatever keeps a carriage. This is not so expensive as it sounds, for a very respectable horse and carriage can be kept in Manila for about two dollars a month.

Beggars are everywhere to be seen; and the stranger is revolted at the sight of ghastly stumps of arms stretched out pitifully toward him, or of old people sitting on the steps of churches, exhibiting frightful running ulcers for the purpose of obtaining sympathy. A most absurd monetary system is in vogue throughout the Philippines. This is best described in the words of one who knows from personal observation of what he is speaking.

"The man who carries coin about with him in the Philippines is a newcomer or an eccentric. On the greater number of the islands there is no currency or money of any nature. All deals are barter. Millions of the natives of the remote rural regions have no conception of money and never saw any. The coin of the realm in Manila and throughout the intelligent parts of Luzon and other large islands consists of Mexican silver dollars (worth about 50 cents each) and Spanish pesetas, beside a motley variety of copper coins. Every one wears the thinnest, lightest clothing there, and \$10 in the current coin would tear the clothing apart. Beside, it is too heavy a load for any gentleman or lady to carry about. Winners of the seventy-five thousand dollar grand prize in the government lotteries have their winnings brought to them in kegs of silver and copper



money. Every one of any means uses the chit- system. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, all use the chit to pay bills. All purchases over the value of a Mexican dollar are paid for with a chit. This is simply a blank note or an agreement to pay in ten days from date. Men go with blank chits in their pockets and fill them out whenever they buy a thing or hire a person. Strangers' chits are not accepted until their financial ability is demonstrated. Once every fortnight the chits are paid. The business man gets out a sack of coin and he does a land office business in paying cash for his chits. Pay day in the office of a man who does a good business and gives out many chits is a very funny scene to all strangers in Manila. The business man will be putting his chits on a stabber as fast as he can reach into his sack of coin and pay them. Here and there are ignorant men who are studying their coins to make sure they have received their dues. Several doubting Thomases are biting and sounding the silver dollars in test of their genuineness. Some large business concerns in Manila employ men solely to pay the chits issued by the firm and to collect chits that they themselves have received."

Everywhere, throughout the length and breadth of the Philippines, is tobacco used. Men, women and children all smoke, either cigars, cigarettes, or a certain small cigar which is seldom seen outside of the islands and which is known as a cigarillo. Smoking goes on everywhere except in the churches. And tobacco, from the American standpoint, is excessively cheap in Ma-

nila. A cigar that costs ten cents in America sells for a cent and a half in Manila, and twenty-five cigarillos can be bought for about three cents. All people of any means whatever have standing orders with a tobacco dealer to furnish so many cigars, cigarettes and cigarillos every week.

There are no people in the world more hospitable than those of Manila. Their houses literally stand wide open for the reception of guests, and it is their joy and delight to treat these guests in the most cordial manner. When a stranger enters a house, betel and tobacco are instantly offered to him, together with sweetmeats and a glass of water.

It is the custom to place fruits on a bamboo stand outside the windows, and anybody who happens along is free to help himself, without compensation, if he is too poor to pay anything. In almost every house there is a handsome box containing cigarettes, to which the occupants and guests are expected to help themselves when they so desire.

The tobacco factories are a very important part of Manila. They are mostly situated on the south side of the river Pasig, and are absolutely under the control of the Spanish government, the overseers being sent to Manila from Spain. In some of the factories more than three thousand people are employed.

The men average about fifteen cents a day and the women about ten. But a man who understands tobacco and is an expert cigar maker can get thirty cents a day, besides ten cigars for his own use. The workers on

tobacco all sing at their labor, and, at the larger establishments the din is more often than not deafening.

As a rule the citizens are very temperate.

The native woman retains the graceful and becoming Malay costume. She wraps herself in brilliant silken folds of a garment called "sarong." Over this is a narrower gown reaching to the knees, while her neck and shoulders are covered with the shimmering, exquisite fabric known as péna. Her black hair is unconfined and ripples down her back. Her good humor is admirable; she rarely, if ever, loses her temper.

The native men of the better classes, who are lithe, not over-sized and of a ruddy brown complexion, dress in loose shirts or blouses and a pair of light colored trousers, belted around the waist.

The dress of the children? Well, as a rule, they wear nothing.

The women sometimes imitate Europeans in their dress, although they seldom wear stockings, and their arms are always bare. The rich classes are remarkable for their jewels, which are often exceedingly beautiful and of great value. Most of the time the women are loitering about, combing their hair and discussing their dress. They never read, write, or do work of any kind.

With all classes, rice is the chief staple of food, serving the same purpose as bread does with us.

There are many other uses to which rice is put, one of the most curious of which is that it is used as a razor. Fancy it! You ask how? Well, we will try to tell you. Two grains of rice are selected and held between the

fingers, and with these the hairs of the beard are nipped and pulled out.

The natives are very fond of social gatherings, in which dancing predominates.

To quote once more from the American naval officer, to whom we have previously alluded:

"I heard the older officers, who had been in Manila years before, talking among themselves about the Mestizo young ladies and their charming companionship. The Mestizos are the creoles of the Philippines. They have Spanish, Malay and native blood in their veins. In many the Spanish blood predominates, and then the Mestizo is a most attractive human specimen. Some Mestizos are very rich and they go in the best society in Manila. Commonly, however, the Spanish look down on the Mestizos. The Mestizo girls are uncommonly beautiful. Robert Louis Stevenson has told about that in rhyme. All the naval officers who have ever stopped a fortnight have much to tell of the charms of the Mestizos. Well, the second week the Powhattan was at Manila I happened to be among those invited to a ball given at the home of a rich Mestizo rice merchant by several of his English and American customers. Promptly at 8 o'clock we drove into the basement of the house, ascended the stone stairway, and an array of brilliant colors and black eyes burst upon our view. The Mestizo girls were sitting in a row on one side of the room, about forty of them, some decked in gay plumage, yellow, pink, and green being prominent colors; others dressed in sombre hues. They were very pretty,

with lithe, graceful figures and eyes as black as coal. The men hovered near the doors of the grand sala like hawks eying chickens. There were a few informal introductions and some of us were presented in whole squads, no names being used. At the first note of a stringed orchestra concealed behind a lattice, all the men made a pounce for partners. Seeing that pouncing was the go, I made a dive for a pretty girl in yellow and green, rattled off a sentence from the fifteenth lesson of Ollendorf—"Will you do me the favor to bailar conmigo?"—and started off on a dance I had never seen before, but which was easy to learn. It was the habanera, a sort of walking embrace to slow music; you take a step to the right, rise on your toes, step to the left, rise, swing round, step to the right, rise, and so on; then, when you wish to balance you wink at some fellow, stop in front of him and go through the ladies' chain, then clasp your partner's waist and take the other lady's right hand. The other fellow does the same, and now with the music you sway up to the centre, sway back, and revolve in an elliptic at the same time, after the manner of the planets. After swaying six times, you drop the other lady's hand and gradually sail off again with the step and turn. The girls cling quite closely and gaze up occasionally, Spanish fashion.

"The girls had a funny way of kissing each other all the evening, and the fanciest kisses I ever saw; first, both kiss to starboard, and then both to port. The first time I noticed a young damsel kissed my partner good-by as she started to dance with me. I was astonished,

and said we were not going far, which made them laugh. I found that the girls in contiguous seats kissed good-by before ever dance, as if to say: 'You will elope this time, sure.' When the time for supper came I fell into line and escorted a blooming Filippina to the table. I asked a resident American what I should help her to, and he said, emphatically: 'Ham and turkey; give her plenty of ham and turkey!' I gave her a full plate, which she soon despatched, and then she called for more. Everybody ate ham and turkey. The gentlemen acted as waiters, and afterward sat down together. Spaniards are terrible eaters, and no wonder on this occasion, for they came to the ball at 8 o'clock and danced until 5 A. M. We held ourselves in dancing trim by refreshments. The ladies kept even with us and deserved great praise.

"I was dancing with a young Mestizo when her mother and three sisters beckoned to us from the staircase to come to them, which we obediently did, and I was asked to escort the party to another ball. Finding myself captured I surrendered at discretion and replied that I was in for anything. Taking Miss Blackeyes on my arm, I went to the van of the convoy and obeyed signals given from time to time by the Dama, who occupied the position of flagship in the rear. We soon arrived at a very handsome house, through the windows of which came sounds of music, laughter and soprano voices. We entered the basement, went up the broad stone steps, and met the host at the top. He moved his hand toward the row of forty pretty girls to whom I gave one gen-

eral bow, which was supposed to introduce me to every one. They asked me if I would dance a 'Beerheeneea.' I replied that I was sure I could not dance such a thing as that. What was my surprise then to see them commencing a regular Virginia reel. 'Beerheeneea' being simply their pronounciation of Virginia."

Everybody without exception gambles in the Philip-pines. The lotteries, which are numberless, pay to the government a revenue of over one million dollars a year. It makes little or no difference how hard times may be, the lotteries always prosper. And why shouldn't they, as they are under the protection of the Spanish? All along the streets and plazas are erected booths where lottery tickets are sold. Even the very poorest people scrimp and pinch to get enough money to invest in the lotteries, and each one, the coolies even, buys dozens of tickets a week. It is the custom of all business houses to lay aside a certain share of their receipts to be invested in tickets.

The days of the drawings are awaited with the most intense interest, and there are hundreds of superstitions as to luck and ill luck.

Another form of gambling in the Philippines is a game which bears a strong resemblance to what is known in the United States as "crap." This game is played everywhere, at all times, and by all classes of people.

One authority states that there is a Spanish club in Manila, where the national game, as it may very properly be called, has been going on for years. As fast as

one man drops out his place is taken by another. Not infrequently a number of men will keep on playing for twenty-four hours. It can be said with all truth, that the game has continued without interruption, day and night, for years.

But the most popular amusement, by all odds, in Manila, as indeed throughout the Philippines, is cock-fighting. Hundreds of thousands of dollars change hands on a single main.

It has been said that everybody in Manila smokes cigars, carries an umbrella, and has a fighting-cock under his or her arm. And this is very close to the plain truth.

This amusement is licensed by the Government. Great care is taken in training the game cocks, and it is almost comical to see the tenderness with which they are treated when it is considered that perhaps they are destined to be destroyed the first day they fight.

Very often all the lives of half breeds are devoted to the breeding and fighting of game-cocks. These latter, when about to fight, are armed with formidable gaffs, curved in shape and with double edges.

All classes attend this amusement and watch it with a delight which is positively ferocious. Their attention is so captivated by it that during the progress of a fight not a word is heard, for every one is following with absorbed interest all the most minute details of the conflict.

Admission is not expensive. If one has no money a cheap cigar will buy a ticket. A "return check," if it



can be so called, consists of a stamp upon the naked arm. It is unnecessary to say that this can by no possibility be transferable.

The stakes are often extremely high, but it is said that failure to pay in case of loss is absolutely unknown.

No matter how rich or how poor he may be, it would be difficult to find a native householder throughout all the islands who does not keep as many game cocks as his means allow.

Monsieur de la Gironiere says, in his most interesting reminiscences of the Philippines: "There is nothing more fascinating than to witness a cock-fight. The two proud animals, purposely chosen and trained for the day of contest, come upon the battlefield armed with long, sharp steel spurs. They bear themselves erect; their deportment is bold and warlike; they raise their heads and beat their sides with their wings, the feathers of which spread in the form of the proud peacock's fan. They pace the arena haughtily, raising their armed legs cautiously, and darting angry looks at each other, like two old warriors in armor ready to fight before the eyes of an assembled court.

"Their impatience is violent, their courage impetuous; shortly the two adversaries fall upon and attack each other with equal fury; the sharp weapons they wear inflict dreadful wounds; but these intrepid combatants appear not to feel the cruel effects. Blood flows; the champions only appear the more animated. The one that is getting weak raises his courage at the idea

of victory; if he draw back, it is only to recruit his strength to rush with more ardor than ever upon the enemy he wishes to subdue. At length when their fate is decided, when one of the heroes, covered with blood and wounds, falls a victim, or runs away, he is declared vanquished, and the battle is ended."

Of all the institutions in Manila, the English club is the most interesting to Americans, says Mr. J. O. Stevens, from whom the information in regard to this club is quoted.

"One has only to journey to that capital in the Far East to find out what an important factor in the life of the foreign resident that same English club is, which somehow binds the community together and makes a side-tracked capital much more livable by reason of its existence. The English club is not only a sort of social centre and bureau of information, but is also a trade centre, at which sales are made, contracts closed and deals consummated. If you want a man and he is not to be found elsewhere during business hours, send to the club for him or go there yourself at about noon, and you are sure to find him slaking his thirst and talking to somebody.

In Manila the club afforded shelter and cocktails to its members at two widely separated points of the compass—one just on the banks of the Pasig, where its waters, coming down from the big lake at the foot of the mountains, are first introduced to the outlying suburbs of the city, and the other in the heart of the business section. The same set of native servants prac-

tically served for both 'departments,' since no one uses up town during the middle of the day and no one down town after business hours. As a result on week days, after the light breakfast of the early morning was over at the up-town building, the staff of waiters and assistants hurried down town in the tram cars and made ready for the noon meal at the other structure, returning again to the suburbs in time to officiate at dinner.

At the suburban clubhouse in Nagiajan were the dining-room, parlor, billiard rooms, bowling alley, bed chambers for members and guests, and a boathouse for those who had the energy to "buck" the muddy current of the Pasig in heavy working boats. In the downtown or tiffin rooms were merely the 'breakfast parlor' and library with a billiard table perched out in the hallway; the whole establishment was modestly located on a permanent corner in the main street, over the offices of an English bank.

"At 10 o'clock in the morning the brokers and heads of houses used to assemble at the tiffin rooms as a sort of chamber of commerce, and discuss the news from home as related in the private cablegrams. At noon the members of the foreign business community stopped work and most of them returned to the club for the hearty breakfast which was served below the lazily swinging punkahs. This was the first square meal of the day, and consisted of so many varied courses that long sleeping chairs were provided in the library for the comfort of members, most of whom found an hour's

rest absolutely necessary after a battle with Chinese curry and canned plum pudding.

"Tiffin was supplied on every business day in the month to subscribers for \$13.50 Mexican, or about \$7 in gold. If there were few holidays in the month, the price per meal was cheap enough, say 25 cents; but when those ever recurrent church feast days came along—sometimes two a week—meals were suspended down town, and the club got the best of the bargain. At such times the body of servants remained at the suburban establishment, and the 'tiffin' cost a dollar.

"The library in the tiffin rooms was excellent, consisting as it did of some 7,000 volumes and a set of original Arabian Nights kept in a big tin box near the door. All of the latest papers and magazines—six weeks old though they were—could be found on the tables, and nothing induced sleep so easily after that hearty breakfast as the slowly swaying punkah and the perusal of stale news. The punkah boy slept with the rest and pulled on in his dreams. If he awoke, the cooling arrangement generally stopped, and some one would throw Sir John Lubbock across the room to put him to sleep again."

There seems to be a sort of a charm about life in these tropical islands—that is, if you stay long enough, for Mr. Stevens goes on to say that to live in Manila for a year is to want to get away. To stay there two years is to have exhausted every resource of novelty. To remain three is to resign one's self to the inevitable and to put up with five is to find that life in the

Western world is almost distasteful. Five years in the Philippines, and you have only to visit New York or London to wish you were back again, and probably to go back again. The young Englishman goes to Manila on a five year contract, with the option of staying two more. He always goes home after the first spell is over, but somehow is always glad to return, and grows up with the little colony in Manila, satisfied with its limitations and content with newspapers five weeks old.

Mr. Stevens met General Blanco several times in Manila, and his opinion of him is of especial interest to Americans. He says that General Blanco impressed him as one of the most kindly of men and reservedly genial; as a man who enjoyed a good dinner and good music, and who seemed to wish not to be thought exalted on account of his position. He seemed to be a man who would not willingly be cruel or despotic, but who apparently would do what was expected of him by the government when it came to questions of discipline or authority—perhaps rather because it was expected of him than because he relished the performance.

Recent events in Cuba, with Blanco as governor-general, have borne out the truth of Mr. Stevens' opinion.

Marriage in the Philippines among the natives is conducted on almost the same principle that it is in France; that is, most marriages are what is known as marriages of convenience.

Such a thing as a gentleman proposing to any one but the mother, or of a young lady engaging herself of her own accord without consulting her parents, is un-

heard of. To whomever seems to be the most desirable match, the daughter is given. It is said that the young girls themselves prefer this method, and if they were approached directly would most certainly refer the suitor to their mother.

Among the lower classes, it is by no means an uncommon thing for the ceremony of marriage to be omitted, and nothing is thought of what among most nations would be considered a grave breach of decorum. However, when there is sufficient means, the union is almost invariably solemnized by the rites of the church. In the Philippines there are one hundred and fifty-one holidays in the course of the year, the vast majority, if not all, being religious ones.

Constantly there are religious processions through the streets. A certain writer describes one of these processions as follows:

“At dusk one day a large procession of the church began. First came a large golden image of the Virgin, borne on a gorgeously trimmed and illuminated platform and drawn by little Indians carrying torches. There were other images equally rich, and as each passed the people knelt and removed their hats. The procession chanted as it moved along. There were little tots of Indian boys dressed like priests, with tiny false cowls, who toddled along and looked very funny; then little files of monks with long dresses, who also toddled; then girls with veils walked hand in hand, and little girls with little veils, carrying tapers. The houses all along the route were illuminated in a simple and effective way

by red, blue and green tumblers half filled with oil and having floating tapers in them. Later in the evening the music and dancing began in the largest part of the city. As we walked along the bright little streets *senoritas* stood in the light of the lanterns to be looked at, and laughed and flirted and threw at us bits of cotton with flash powder, as they do at carnivals. It would nearly reach us, and make us jump, and then go out, greatly to the amusement of the girls."

It would not be fair not to refer here to the enormous powers, both temporal and spiritual, exercised by the priests. Their influence has become something marvelous, and their authority covers everything, both big and little.

Mr. Elliot, who was United States Consul at Manila for several years, speaks as follows in regard to the domination of the church:

"The churches are enormously rich. While I was in Manila, one order alone sent a branch in America \$1,500,000. While the church has absorbed a great deal of money from the people, still it has been the civilizing factor, and has built schools and churches all over the Philippine Islands, where the poor as well as the rich are always welcome. It is said that the civil authority, in many respects, is actually subject to the religious, and that a large part of the real estate of the city is in the possession of the religious orders. The personal liberty of the common man may almost be said to be in their keeping."

It is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the

oppression by the church that the planters and natives have so often risen in revolt.

And yet the natives still retain a large number of their old superstitions, and have by no means abandoned the fatalistic doctrine of the Mahometans. For instance they attach extraordinary virtue to the images of saints, and they indulge, voluntarily and publicly, in the practice of flagellation. In reference to this, the New York World says:

"The Tagalas entertain the highest reverence for Nono—the ghost of an ancestral hero that inhabits mysterious places, which they pass with awe and horror.

"Large, isolated trees and certain mountain slopes are believed to be the dwelling-places of wicked persons, and nobody ventures to intrude upon these dreaded phantoms of the dead, without previously asking permission and bringing offerings. The banyan tree is held sacred, and incense is burned under its branches.

"Tibalang, another ancient ghost, performs the functions of the orthodox Christian devil, constantly pursuing faithful members of the church and preaching to them subverted doctrines. He is, however, kindly disposed when information is desired about some object that has been lost, and is frequently invoked by losers of valuables. He also has the power to introduce himself into the human body and fly off with the upper part of it on a mission of mischief, while the lower portion remains behind."



## CHAPTER VI.

## SOMETHING ABOUT THE NATIVES.

Outside of Manila and one or two of the other larger towns life and customs are considerably different from what has already been described.

But, before speaking of this, something should be said of the executions, which at one time were of frequent occurrence in Manila. We cannot do better than to quote Mr. Joseph T. Mannix, in an article in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

"The deadly work was generally performed in the cool of the morning. That these events were fully appreciated was shown by the presence on the Luneta of thousands of people. Hundreds of fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen 'graced' the occasion with their presence. For the most part these fashionables came in their equipages. These ladies would stand in their vehicles, determined not to miss any part of the ghastly show. The signal from the commanding lieutenant that the victims were also dead was the signal for these delighted lady spectators to wave their handkerchiefs or parasols as evidence of their satisfaction.

"As a general thing, these were frightfully gruesome affairs. There was a firing squad of five for each unfortunate. This squad of executioners would be stationed

about ten paces immediately to the rear of their human targets. In most instances the soldiers constituting the firing squad were natives. They were secretly in favor of the rebellion, and no man in the squad cared to fire the fatal shot. Consequently each man would aim for the arm or leg. This of course only added horror to the affair. There was one occasion where thirteen leading members of the secret revolutionary society, the Catapunan, were executed. There was not a single instance at this execution where the unfortunate was killed by the first volley. In a majority of cases, three or four volleys were required, and in one instance five volleys were fired before the surgeon declared the man dead. The announcement that all were dead was the signal for music by the band—gay, triumphant music."

A ghastly description, is it not? And a spectacle that would only be witnessed by those having Spanish blood in their veins.

For Spain has ever been cruel to her own as well as to others. To make a slight digression. The soldiers who sacrificed their health and lost their lives in Cuba and the Philippines, are still the unpaid creditors of the nation, while the money which the government expressly stipulated to pay them has been handed over to the rebels as an inducement to keep the peace. Every one knows how this has been kept.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph relates the story of a sergeant decorated for his bravery in the colonies who walked about the streets of Madrid, begging for a crust of bread, until the crowd gathered about him

and took pity upon him. The widows and orphans of thousands of brave youths who lost their lives in Cuba are dying slowly of starvation.

The same correspondent goes on to tell something of the condition of Spain, which is decidedly interesting. He says:

"The proportion of women to men in Spain has become very unfavorable for the former, and in Madrid alone there are about 88,000 more women than men. And few can realize the meaning of this terrible fact. The soldiers in Cuba at this present moment have unsatisfied claims against the government for six months' pay, and entertain scant hopes of ever receiving it.

"Throughout the whole peninsula and in every branch of trade and manufacture the same dismal story is told. In Cadiz the population is face to face with blank ruin. Ships laden with Spanish cargoes for the colonies are obliged to deposit them in that city, where trade and commerce are already dead. Barcelona, whose rapid growth and comparative wealth were dependent upon the markets of Cuba and the Philippines, is suffering incalculable losses. Works and factories there have been closed, thousands thrown out of employment, to whom forced idleness is equivalent to starvation, and beggardom is assuming proportions which dismay and baffle the police. To make matters worse, other occupations which seemed independent of the war are suffering at the hand of Nature, and everything seems hostile to Spain. In Xerez, for instance, the ravages of the redoubtable phylloxera are such that in a couple of years

more the native vintages will have entirely disappeared, and sherry wine, in the good old sense of the term, will have become a thing of the past.

"No wonder, if under such appalling conditions of existence, the people should exhibit no enthusiasm for the hollow phrases of glory, honor, patriotism, etc., which are being trumpeted abroad by eloquent young men whose heads are filled with names from Greek and Roman history, and whose ambition yearns for a place in the Cortes. I could give many startling instances of this realistic current among the people, especially in those who have to bear the brunt of the war. But I have said enough to make it clear that Spanish politicians who have ruined their country are not the Spanish people who only ask to be let live in peace."

Remember that this is written by an Englishman, who is entirely unprejudiced.

Now to a brief consideration of life in the Philippines outside of Manila.

Upon the plantations much the same conditions obtain as in other tropical countries, and not much that is new or interesting can be said in regard to them.

But the Spanish laws which govern the Indians deserve attention. They are extremely simple and even patriarchal.

It may be said that every township is a little republic in itself. Each year, every township elects a deputy governor who acts as mayor, justice and magistrate. This deputy governor, in affairs of importance, is dependent upon the governor of the province, who, in

his turn, is subservient to the captain-general of the islands, whose seat of government is at Manila.

At the time of the election of deputy governor, the electors, gathered together, choose all the officials who are to be under him. These are *alquazils*, whose number is apportioned to the amount of the population; two witnesses, so-called, whose duties are to confirm the acts of the deputy governor, for, without their sanction, none of his acts are valid; a palm judge, who is a sort of rural guard; a vaccinator, who must always be provided with vaccine matter for new-born children; a schoolmaster who is at the head of public instruction, and finally, a species of police who are supposed to suppress the banditti and to look after the state of the roads in the township under their control.

Men who are of age and who have no regular employment act as a civic guard to watch over the safety of the village. These guardians mark the hours of the night by so many blows struck upon a piece of hollow wood, thus showing that they are attending to their duties.

As a distinguishing mark, the deputy governor carries a gold-headed cane, with which he has the right to strike such of his fellow-citizens as have been guilty of petty misdemeanors.

Every Indian township is divided into two classes, the noble and the popular. The first embraces all those who have been collectors of taxes (*cabessas de baranguay*). This position is purely an honorary one.

Every native, rich or poor, who is more than twenty-one years, must pay, in four instalments, an annual sum

of about sixty cents. He must also give forty days' labor every year to the public works department. Besides this, the coolies must cultivate tobacco for the government, but they are permitted to purchase exemption from this service.

An excellent authority has the following to say of the native population:

"The natural disposition of the Tagal Indians is a mixture of the vices and virtues of good and bad qualities. A priest has said, when speaking of them, that they are great children, and must be treated as little ones.

"It is really curious to trace, and still more to read, the moral portrait of a native of the Philippine islands. The Indian keeps his word, and yet—will it be believed?—he is a liar! Anger he holds in horror, he compares it to madness; and even prefers drunkenness, which, however, he holds in horror. He will not hesitate to use the dagger to avenge himself for injustice; but what he can least submit to is an insult, even when merited. When he has committed a fault, he may be punished with a flogging, but he cannot brook an insult. He is brave, generous, and a fatalist. The profession of a robber, which he willingly exercises, is agreeable to him on account of the life of liberty and adventure it affords, and not because it may lead to riches.

"Generally speaking, the Tagalocs are good fathers and good husbands, both these qualities are inherent. Horribly jealous of their wives, but not in the least of the honor of their daughters; and it matters little if the

women they marry have committed errors previous to their union. They never ask for a dowry, they themselves provide it, and make presents to the parents of their brides. They dislike cowards, but willingly attach themselves to the man who is brave enough to face danger. Play is their ruling passion, and they delight in the combats of animals, especially in cock-fighting."

The natives consider buffalo hunting as the most dangerous of all wild sports. They say that the horn of a buffalo is sure to kill, and they are very loathe to engage the animal.

De la Gironiere gives a most graphic account of a buffalo hunt, in which he was fortunate enough to participate.

"The wild buffalo is quite different from the domesticated animal. It is a terrible creature, pursuing the hunter as soon as it gets sight of him, and should he transfix him with its terrible horns he would promptly expiate his rashness. My faithful native was much more anxious about my safety than his own. He objected to my taking a gun; he had little confidence in my skill with the lasso, and preferred that I should merely sit on horseback, unarmed and unencumbered in my movements. Accordingly I set out with a dagger for my sole weapon. We divided our party by threes, and rode gently about the plains, taking care to keep at a distance from the edge of the wood lest we should be surprised by the animal we were seeking.

"After riding for about an hour we at last heard the baying of the dogs and understood that the enemy was

forced from its forest retreat. We watched with the deepest attention the spot where we expected him to break forth. He required a great deal of coaxing before he would show. At last there was a sudden crashing noise in the wood, branches were broken, young trees overthrown, and a superb buffalo showed himself at about one hundred and fifty paces' distance. He was of a beautiful black, and his horns were of very large dimensions. He carried his head high, and sniffed the air as though scenting his enemies.

"Suddenly starting off at a speed incredible in so bulky an animal, he made for one of our groups, composed of three natives, who immediately put their horses to a gallop, and distributed themselves in the form of a triangle. The buffalo selected one of them, and impetuously charged him. As he did so another of the natives, whom he passed in his furious career, wheeled his horse and threw the lasso he held ready in his hand; but he was not expert, and missed his aim.

"Thereupon the buffalo changed his course, and pursued the imprudent man who had thus attacked him, and who now rode right in our direction. A second detachment of three hunters went to meet the brute. One of them passed near him at a gallop and threw his lasso, but was as unsuccessful as his comrade.

"Three other hunters made the attempt. Not one of them succeeded. I, as a mere spectator, looked on with admiration at this combat—at those evolutions, flights and pursuits, executed with such order and courage, and with a precision that was truly extraordinary.



"I had often witnessed bull fights and often had I shuddered at seeing the toreadors adopt a similar method in order to turn the furious animal from the pursuit of the picador. But what comparison could possibly be established between a combat in an inclosed arena and this one in the open plain—between the most terrible of bulls and a wild buffalo?

"After much flight and pursuit, hard riding, and imminent peril, a dexterous hunter encircled the animal's horns with his lasso. The buffalo slackened his speed, and shook and tossed his head, stopping now and then to try to get rid of the obstacle which impeded his career. Another native, not less skilful than his predecessor, threw his lasso with a like rapidity and success. The furious beast now plowed the earth with his horns, making the soil fly around him, as if anxious to display his strength, and to show what havoc he would have made with any of us who had allowed themselves to be surprised by him.

"With much care and precaution the natives conveyed their prize into a neighboring thicket. The hunters uttered a shout of joy; for my part I could not repress a cry of admiration. The animal was vanquished; it needed but a few precautions to master him completely. I was much surprised to see the natives excite him with voice and gesture until he resumed the offensive and bounded from the ground with fury. What would have been our fate had he succeeded in shaking off or breaking the lassos! Fortunately, there was no danger of this. A native dismounted, and with great

agility attached to the trunk of a solid tree the two lassos that retained the savage beast. Then he gave the signal that his office was accomplished and retired.

"Two hunters approached, threw their lassos over the animal, and fixed the ends to the ground with stakes, and now our prey was thoroughly subdued, and reduced to immobility, so that we could approach him with impunity. With blows of their cutlasses the natives hacked off his horns, which would so well have revenged him had he been free to use them. Then, with a pointed bamboo, they pierced the membranes that separate the nostrils, and passed through them a cane twisted in the form of a ring. In this state of martyrdom they fastened him securely behind two tame buffaloes and led him to the next village.

"Here the animal was killed, and the hunters divided the carcass, the flesh of which is equal in flavor to beef. I had been fortunate in my first essay, for such encounters with these shaggy sovereigns of the plain do not always end so easily."

There are two other sports which are also very popular with the natives.

One is the killing of wild fowl, of which there are a large number of varieties, pigeons, ducks, pheasants, and so forth. The method of procedure is peculiar. There are dogs trained to raise the game, and the sportsmen, generally mounted, strike at the birds with whips. To knock them down with a single blow is not such a difficult feat as might be imagined.

Then stag hunting, on horseback, is another favorite

amusement. The horses are capitally trained, and when they perceive a stag, it is no longer necessary, nor even possible indeed, to guide them. They rush on at the top of their speed, and seem literally to fly over every obstruction in their way. The hunter is armed with a lance, some seven or eight feet long, which he holds in readiness to hurl, when he thinks the stag is within range. It is rather a dangerous amusement, for beyond the falls to which one is liable when galloping over rough, uneven ways you must take great care to avoid coming in contact with the lance in case it misses its aim and sticks in the ground. In this way very often either horse or rider is wounded.

Among all the various races, something should be said of the Tinguians, who, while uncivilized, are possessed of much natural gentleness and many of the qualities that are ordinarily attributed to civilization.

The men are tall, not very dark, with straight hair, regular features, and aquiline noses, while some of the women are really handsome. The sole clothing of the men consists of a sash and a sort of turban constructed from the bark of the fig tree.

The women also wear a sash and, in addition, a small, narrow apron, which descends to the knees. In their hair are twisted pearls, gold beads and bits of coral. The upper parts of their hands are painted blue, and they wear bracelets which extend to the elbow and squeeze the arm all out of shape.

This latter conduces to the development of the hand and wrist. An enormous hand is considered as much a

mark of beauty as an abnormally small foot is among the Chinese.

There are seventeen villages in the territory occupied by the Tinguians. Each family is in possession of two domiciles. The one for the day is a small cabin, constructed of straw and bamboo, while the one for the night is perched upon lofty posts or upon the top of a tree, some sixty or eighty feet from the ground.

This latter is to enable them to defend themselves from their enemies by throwing stones down upon them.

Of the Visayas and the Igolotes, two most prominent tribes, we have already spoken.

Among other tribes there may be mentioned the Ilocanes, Pampangos, Pangasinanes, Ibanags, Apayaos, Catalanganes and Vicolis.

There are more than thirty languages spoken by the inhabitants of the Philippines. It has been estimated that Visaya is spoken by upward of 2,000,000 persons, Tagalog by 1,300,000, and Cebuano by 386,000.

The Chinese have penetrated everywhere where it was possible, even into the interior of the islands. They are and probably will continue to be a dominating force. A French author tells a strange legend concerning them. He says:

At an unknown epoch, a Chinese who was once sailing in a canoe, either upon the River Pasig or that of St. Mateo, suddenly perceived an alligator making for his frail bark, which it immediately capsized. On his finding himself thus plunged in the water, the unfortunate Chinese, whose only prospect was that of making

ing a meal for the ferocious animal, invoked the aid of St. Nicholas. You, perhaps, would not have done so, nor I either; and we should have been wrong, for the idea was a good one. The good St. Nicholas listened to the cries of the unhappy castaway, appeared to his wondering eyes, and with a stroke of a wand, like some benevolent fairy, changed the threatening crocodile into a rock, and the Chinese was saved.

“But do not imagine that the legend ends here; the Chinese are not an ungrateful people—China is the land of porcelain, of tea, and of gratitude. The Chinese who had thus escaped from the cruel fate that awaited him, felt desirous of consecrating the memory of the miracle, and in concert with his brethren of Manila he built a pretty chapel and parsonage in honor of the good St. Nicholas.

“This chapel was for a long time officiated in by a bonze, and every year, at the festival of the saint, the rich Chinese of Manila assembled there in thousands to give a series of fetes, which lasted for fifteen days. But it happened that an Archbishop of Manila, looking upon this worship offered up by Chinese gratitude as nothing but paganism, caused both the chapel and the parsonage to be unroofed.

“These harsh measures had no other result than to admit the rain into the buildings; but the worship due to St. Nicholas still continued, and remains to this day. Perhaps this arises from the attempt to suppress it.

“At present at the period when this festival takes place—that is, about the sixth of November every year

—a delightful view presents itself. During the night large vessels may be seen, upon which are built palaces actually several stories high, terminating in pyramids, and lit up from the base to the summit. All these lights are reflected in the placid waters of the river, and seem to augment the number of the stars, whose tremulous images dance on the surface of the waters. It is an extemporized Venice.

“In these palaces they give themselves up to play, to smoking opium, and to the pleasures of music. The pevete, a species of Chinese incense, is burning everywhere, and at all times in honor of St. Nicholas, who is invoked every morning by throwing into the river small square pieces of paper of various colors. St. Nicholas, however, does not make his appearance, but the fete continues for a fortnight, at the termination of which the faithful retire till the year following.”

It must be remembered that many of the islands are absolutely unexplored, and the inhabitants are as wild and uncivilized as were the American Indians in the days of the colonies. It is said even that some of them are cannibals, but this is not well attested.

What the people of the Philippines really need is a mild, enlightened, but firm despotism, something like that of the English in India.

As we shall see later on; the islanders are not yet capable of governing themselves, and a republic is simply out of the question, at least for many years to come.

The majority of the people do not differ in many respects from the Hindoos. They are gentle, docile and

very obedient to any government that may be set over them. If they could have a just, fostering rule, which would not, as the Spanish have done, squeeze every cent possible out of them, it would be to them the greatest blessing in the world.

## CHAPTER VII.

## THE LADRONES AND OTHER ISLANDS.

Although we are chiefly concerned in this book with the Philippines, still, as events have developed themselves, something should be said in regard to islands which are not a portion of the Philippine archipelago.

The most important among these in the eyes of Americans are the Ladrones, over which the Stars and Stripes are now hoisted.

The taking of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, as they are variously called, was certainly the easiest of all our achievements in the war with Spain. It savors almost of comic opera. There is certainly something very humorous in the story that when the Charleston, under the command of Captain Glass, bombarded the fort in the chief harbor, the Spanish governor, Don Juan Marino, who had heard nothing of the war between the United States and Spain, believed that a salute was being fired in his honor, and sent a courteous regret that he was unable to respond, being out of powder.

The Charleston threw only a small number of shells from her secondary battery, but no response was made, showing that the place was abandoned. There was then nothing to do except to land, take off the astounded governor and some sixty other Spaniards as prisoners, and sail away with them to Manila.



The American flag was raised above Fort Santa Cruz on June 21, 1898, and the Charleston saluted it with twenty-one guns. An American officer was left behind as provisional governor of the Ladrones, with a detachment of the Fourteenth Infantry to aid him, and to keep our flag floating over the place.

The group of islands, which we captured without shedding a drop of blood, and added to our domain, is well worth keeping. The ease with which we have acquired the foothold does not make it the less valuable. It will be very important to us as a capital coaling station and a port of call. The Ladrones as spoils of war cannot be disputed to us.

The islands are located approximately in longitude 150 east, and latitude 18 north, being about 500 miles due north from the Carolines. They are about 1,700 miles from Manila, and about 2,300 from Honolulu.

There are seventeen principal islands in the Ladrones, but, besides these, there are any number of smaller ones, ranging all the way from small rocks, on which penguins roost, up to little islets which are neither more nor less than poetical in their loveliness.

A broad channel divides the islands into a northern and southern group. There is no question as to their volcanic origin. In the northern group the rocks are entirely igneous in their character, and on two of the islands, Pagan and Uraccas, there are smoking craters.

Altogether they stretch over 600 miles, but with only about 500 miles of area.

Only five of the islands are inhabited, and the entire population is about 8,000.

At the time the Spaniards first took possession, the indigenous inhabitants numbered about 50,000, but they were soon killed off, and to-day there are probably not more than 1,000 of them. The natives are related to the natives of the Philippines.

American missionaries at one time made a certain headway in converting the natives, but their work was interfered with by the Spaniards, and in 1887 they were practically expelled.

The natives of the Ladrones are said to be descended from a roving band of Greeks, and, in support of this theory, it may be said that many of the words in their vocabulary are pure Greek.

To-day, however, they are of the usual mongrel class of the Spanish colonies, negrito natives at bottom, with all sorts of admixtures with Spanish blood.

The people are naturally amiable and hospitable, but they have been bled to such an extent by the Spaniards that their condition in general is one of extreme poverty. Up to a short time ago, to every three persons there was one Spanish soldier on the islands, and this from a business point of view has proved disastrous.

The islands have been the property of Spain ever since their discovery by Magellan. The Spanish name for the group is the "Islas des los Ladrones," which means, "Islands of the Thieves." They were so called by the sailors of Magellan because of the thieving propensities of the natives.

One authority of undoubted ability has this to say of the naming of the islands:

"The great explorer declared that the natives were natural thieves, and he dubbed their home in accordance with that opinion. In reality, the simple aborigines who went on board the ships and who had never seen utensils made of metal, were so enchanted by the bright blades and cooking utensils of the sailors that they helped themselves to whatever they fancied, though to their credit be it said, they were not guilty of attempting to conceal the fact that they had violated the law of *meum et tuum*. They simply knew no better, and did not realize that they were doing wrong."

When Magellan discovered the islands, there existed a republican form of government, which was liberal in the extreme. The few who transgressed the unwritten laws were tried in the open air by the entire male population.

The island of most consequence is Guahan, Guajan, or Guam. This is about a hundred miles in circumference, and is surrounded by reefs and shoals. It contains an excellent harbor (the one, indeed, taken by the Charleston), which affords safe anchorage, except during the hurricane season.

The chief town and capital of the group is situated on this island, and is called Agana. Its population is about 5,000.

The Ladrões are very fertile and are well wooded. Their chief productions are corn, cotton, rice, indigo, bread, fruit, bananas and cocoanuts.

In 1885, the Germans attempted to seize the Ladrões and the Carolines, but Spain protested, and England came to her rescue. The Pope was called upon to act as arbitrator. He gave the Carolines and Ladrões to Spain, the Albert Islands to England, and allowed Germany to have the Marshall Islands.

The Ladrões have paid no revenue to Spain, but their value as a coaling station is very great.

The climate of the islands is humid but healthful. The average temperature is about eighty-one degrees. There is a dry and rainy season, but all the year round there is a good breeze from the sea.

The Caroline Islands, or New Philippines, compose a great archipelago of the Pacific Ocean. They are claimed by Spain, but are practically independent. They are regarded as including the Pelew Islands in the west, and the Mulgrave archipelago in the extreme east; but the Carolines proper lie between these extremes and contain hundreds of small islands, arranged in forty-eight recognized groups. In its widest sense the name Caroline Islands is nearly synonymous with Micronesia.

The natives of the Carolines are much more warlike than are those of the Ladrões, and several times they have rebelled against Spain, though with no degree of success.

The New York Sun relates the following:

"Some years ago, while James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, the wanton shelling of some American missionary property came very near to causing interna-

tional complications. A missionary was sent in irons to Manila, where he was promptly released by the governor-general and all possible reparation made. The natives, who are fond of all whites except the dons, got even a month later by killing every Spaniard on the island of Yap, from the governor down to the humblest private. "Butcher" Weyler then held forth in the Philippines and he sent an expedition, which the Caroline natives promptly cut to pieces. Then a larger expedition was dispatched, and the "Butcher" had the satisfaction of causing blood to flow like water."

The Carolines are fertile in the extreme, and land is so plentiful that one may take all he cares to cultivate.

There are one or two towns which are partially fortified.

The area of the archipelago in square miles is about 10,000, and the population in the neighborhood of 30,000.

The natives belong to the Malay type. They are inclined to work, but their naturally industrious habits have been ruined by the Spanish, who have done all they could to encourage them to drink.

On many of the islands there is a public debauch twice a week, in which participate men, women, and even children.

It is by no means an uncommon sight to see large numbers of the natives reeling to their homes after one of these drunken bouts.

The only missionaries on the islands are Americans.

There is a fine field in the Carolines for capital and

enterprise. At present, the business there is controlled by the Germans.

The Canary Islands, intrinsically and commercially, would be of little advantage to us, even as a permanent possession. From a strategic standpoint, they would be of no consequence to the United States. They lie off the coast of Africa, about 3,000 miles from New York, and about a thousand miles from the Spanish coast. They certainly would not be useful as a naval base. They are a group of mountainous, volcanic islands, reaching in Teneriffe a height of 12,180 feet above the sea, and are given up to agriculture, cattle breeding and cultivation of the cochineal insect.

As to the Sulu Islands, it is a question of no small importance. These islands are so to speak an annex of the Philippines.

They are an archipelago, consisting of some 140 islands, most of them very small, and divided into three groups, Baseeland, Sulu and Tawu-Tawa. The whole chain of the Sulus is practically a continuation of the southwestern promontory of Mindanao, the second largest of the Philippine Islands.

The area is nearly 2,000 square miles, and the population is about 75,000, mostly Mohammedans. The islands stretch thirty-five miles from east to west, and have a breadth of from five to ten miles.

For decades Spain has declared sovereignty over these islands, although the inhabitants have always claimed that they were independent.

The Suluan, who are excellent sailors, with piratical

instincts, have constantly ravaged the coasts of the neighboring islands in the Philippine groups.

Time and again did Spanish fleets swoop down upon the Sultan at Sulu, and time and again were they victorious. But it was impossible for the sultans to keep the treaties.

Finally, in 1851, the Spaniards conquered the Island of Sulu, which they have held ever since, and, in 1878, they added the rest of the archipelago to their possessions.

Since the Spanish conquest, Sulu has been the capital of the group.

The Sultan has been allowed a nominal authority, but Spain has really been the master. The Sultan gets an annual income of about \$2,000, and with this he seems to be contented and is able to keep up a certain amount of state.

His subjects, however, have always been uneasy under the alien yoke, and always are longing to return to their favorite business of piracy.

The pirates of Sulu have ever been famous. Their vessels are propelled by both oars and sails, and are able to proceed either backward or forward at equal speed, and they used to be greatly dreaded throughout all Eastern waters. Indeed this dread is not yet entirely removed, for boats of this kind throughout the oriental seas are always on the lookout for such craft as are unarmed.

A writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat speaks of the Sulu pirates and their methods of procedure in the following manner:

"It may be said that there is no piracy in the world nowadays outside of the Southern Asiatic waters, though a century ago such maritime offenses against life and property were common all over the globe. Captures of vessels by the Sulu pirates have always been followed by scenes of butchery and outrage too dreadful for description.

"The biggest of the Sulu proas are of twenty to thirty tons burden. They are swift vessels, and the natives who man them are excellent seamen. In former days the whole nation may be said to have been engaged in piracy as a business, and the neighboring seas were scoured at all times for prey. Twenty-five per cent. of the booty obtained belonged by law to the Sultan and Council of Nobles. The nobles furnished the powder and guns, receiving payment in the shape of captives, who were employed as slaves.

"Happily, the predatory inclinations of these barbarians have been restrained to a great extent within recent years by the vigilance of European navies. The piracy business is no longer what it was in the good old days, though it is still a live industry. The Sulu people are warlike and cruel; they are brave, but treacherous, unscrupulous and perfidious. Born liars, they are exceedingly proud and addicted to ostentation and display. Revenge for an injury is regarded by them as a sacred duty. At the same time, there are notable differences in the disposition of the inhabitants of various islands of the archipelago; those on Rienzi Island, for example, are kind and gentle."



Each one of the islands has its own despotic ruler, but all are supposed to be under the dominion of the Sultan of Sulu. As a matter of fact, however, the "datos," or noblemen, hold the real power. All the land is in their hands, and the common people are treated with the utmost oppression. All who can afford to do so own slaves. The latter have a hard existence, for the master has power of life and death over them, and, if he happens to be offended, is as likely as not to cut off the head of one of his human chattels.

A Sulu nobleman never leaves home without being armed, and indeed, arms form a part of the natural costume. A strangely shaped sword, which is called a kris, is carried by all, both high and low.

A blow-pipe may be called the national weapon. This is a hollow tube of palm, and through it, by means of the breath, small darts are propelled. They are driven to no inconsiderable distance, and the aim is marvelously accurate. This instrument is used mostly in the killing of birds, and sometimes the darts are poisoned.

The chief food of the inhabitants consists of rice and fish.

A decoction made of chicken and eggs, cooked with cocoanut oil, is in high favor. Then, another odd article of food is a little square cake of sago, mixed with fish and citron juice.

There are many splendid fruits in the islands, such as durian, custard apple, mango, mangosteen, and a sort of plum which is called bolona.

Both cinnamon and ginger thrive everywhere.

Bread fruit is a most important product of the islands, and the chocolate bean is remarkable for its size and abundance. Of bamboo and rattan there are innumerable species.

The principal exports of the archipelago are black and white sea slugs, beeswax, pearl oyster shells, edible birds' nests, tortoise shell, seaweeds, rattans, sago, dye woods, pepper, camphor, pearls, cinnamon and cloves.

The pearl fisheries are sources of much wealth. The slaves dive for the oysters, and the one who is fortunate enough to secure a large pearl obtains his freedom. Although small, the pearls are famous for their beauty. The nobles own property rights in the banks, and claim all the largest pearls.

Domestic animals are found everywhere, and wild deer are common. Wild hogs, which are hunted for sport, are also numerous. The inhabitants keep a large number of goats, and raise and train some admirable trotting horses. There are also elephants in the islands, which were imported originally from India.

Mr. Featherman, who was formerly connected with the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, thus describes the costume of the inhabitant of Sulu:

"The dress of a Sulu man consists of wide cotton trousers and a jacket of cotton or silk, with a girdle around the waist; a piece of cotton check drapery is thrown across the shoulders. The nobles on festive occasions wear gorgeous mandarins' robes of silk embroidered gold, and pink satin trousers decorated with gold dragons. The peculiar sword called a kris is car-

ried by all classes. For a headdress a red handkerchief or cloth is arranged turban fashion. The men let their hair grow long, pluck out their beards, dye their teeth black, and shave their eyebrows partly, so as to leave a fine crescent arch. The women wear drawers of white cotton or flowered silk to the knees, and over these a petticoat, with a short jacket of vari-colored cotton cloth that fits closely to set off their fine figures. A scarf hangs over the shoulder. The hair is tied up at the crown of the head."

As they are Mohammedans, the men are polygamous, and the prominence of the individual is often due to the number of his wives. Those who can afford the luxury maintain a large number of concubines.

The slave trade is still carried on in those islands which are practically beyond Spanish authority.

The rules of the Koran are not too closely observed.

The Malay Mussulman is very fond of strong drink, and does not hesitate to indulge in it freely. The women are not forced into the seclusion that they are in Turkey, and there is but little pretense made of veiling the form or face.

As in the Philippines proper, both men and women are passionately fond of gambling.

The favorite amusements of the people are music and dancing, and] almost everybody, whether noble or plebeian, plays upon some musical instrument.

There is one peculiar custom which obtains in the Salu Islands that deserves especial mention. According to the domestic laws, the "datos" can obtain vassals,

who are bound to them body and soul. By these laws an insolvent debtor, together with his whole family, becomes the property of the creditor. The Malays are exceedingly shiftless, and it is by no means difficult to make them contract debts which are out of all proportion to their resources. Then the miserable debtor ceases to belong to himself, and his family can be dispersed all over the archipelago. It is not unusual, however, to ask him to purchase his family, by taking a vow to devote himself to the destruction of the Christians. When he accepts those conditions he becomes what is known in Malay as a *sabil*. In Spanish he is called a *juramentado*, that is, "one who is sworn."

On the whole, it cannot be said, unless a civilizing and educating process were first brought to bear upon them, that the inhabitants of the Sulu Islands would make desirable citizens of any of the great modern nations.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## DEWEY'S GREAT VICTORY.

In war, new situations always develop themselves, and questions come up for solution which have not been dreamed of in times of peace.

This has been the case with the Philippines. The war began with a demand for the freedom of Cuba, a demand which, however, it must in all justice be said might not have been made so soon had it not been for the wanton destruction of the Maine.

Of course, the Philippines, after the declaration of war, became an objective point, and Admiral Dewey, with an American fleet, was sent there, in the expectation, as afterward happened, that he would meet with a Spanish fleet.

The result is well known. The first victory of the war was won, and a most magnificent victory, too, a victory such as in all history had never been heard of before.

Without the loss of a single man, Admiral Dewey destroyed the entire Spanish squadron, consisting of the following ships: Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marques del Duers, El Cano, Velasco and Isla de Mindanao, the latter a transport.

It was an achievement that caused the whole world to stand aghast in amazement and admiration.

A poet who signs himself H. E. W., Jr., has the following verses in the Philadelphia Times:

## MANILA BAY.

The first great fight of the war is fought,  
And who is the victor—say—  
Is there aught of the lesson now left untaught  
By the fight of Manila Bay?

Two by two were the Spanish ships  
Formed in their battle line;  
Their flags at the taffrail, peak and fore,  
And batt'ries ready upon the shore,  
Silently biding their time.

Into their presence sailed our fleet,  
The harbor was fully mined;  
With shotted guns and open ports,  
Up to their ships—ay—up to their forts;  
For Dewey is danger blind.

Signaled the flagship, "Open fire."  
And the guns belched forth their death.  
"At closer range," was the order shown;  
Then each ship sprang to claim her own,  
And to lick her fiery breath.

Served were our squadron's heavy guns,  
With gunners stripped to the waist;  
And the blinding, swirling, sulph'rous smoke  
Enveloped the ships as each gun spoke  
In its furious, fearful haste.

Sunk and destroyed were the Spanish ships;  
Hulled by our heavy shot,  
For the Yankee spirit is just the same,  
And the Yankee grit and the Yankee aim;  
And their courage which faileth not.

The first great fight of the war is fought!  
And who is victor—say—  
Is there aught of the lesson now left untaught  
By the fight of Manila Bay?

Undoubtedly, the great reason of our unprecedented triumph at Manila was our superb gunnery, for which, since the days of 1812, the Americans have been famous. Vast sums of money have been spent to bring about as near as possible perfection in the aim of our gunners, but, as events have shown, this money has been well spent.

Lynk Smith, who was a gunner on the *Olympia*, the flagship of Admiral Dewey, wrote home a long account of the battle of Manila. After describing the voyage from Hong Kong past Corregidor Island, he goes on to say:

"At four o'clock in the morning, after a slight shower, the moon shone out hazy, a great point in our favor, as we could keep a sharp lookout without using our searchlights.

"At ten minutes past four o'clock we took our stations at the guns, magazines and shell rooms. I was in the eight-inch shell room, aft, twenty feet below the water-line, and immediately above me was a hatch opening six feet square, which led to the spardeck, through which the shells were hoisted. It was just breaking day, and I saw our battle flag going up on the mizzenmast. There were three cheers as it went up, and immediately the enemy opened fire on us, and from that time until a quarter past seven there was continuous thundering of the big Hotchkiss guns.

"The heat below was terrible. The thermometer in the room registered 127. The perspiration poured down my bare back, and clothing would have been intolerable.

"We were considerably excited at first, and I believe

we should have been quite as warm had the shell room been encased in an iceberg, but gradually we became accustomed, and, after ten minutes, surrounded by fifty tons of shells that a six-pounder would have touched off, I did not have time to think of the heat.

"The call was unceasing for shells of all kinds, shrapnel, armor-piercers, and cannon, and I was kept busy selecting the projectiles, dragging them to the hoist and attaching the tackle. The shells weighed from 250 to 260 pounds each, but by the end of the fight they seemed to me to weigh 10,000 pounds.

"It was about half past six when I took my place at gun No. 31. It was a six-pound Hotchkiss, but it can be handled easily, and is almost as accurate as a common rifle. I was second gun captain, and it was my duty to eject the exploded shell, drive home the fresh charge, close the breech plug, and adjust the sight to the range called out through sentries, every two minutes by the range-finder. One call would be for 3,000 yards, another for 2,000 yards, and another for 1,500 yards off the port beam.

"I adjusted thirty shells.

"When I took my place at the gun, I stared through the dense smoke, and saw a ship ahead of me as large as the Concord. The range came, '1,700 yards!' and I gave it to her. Before I had time to fire a second shot came the call, 'Torpedo boat, 920 yards!' While I was waiting for her to come flush with my quarter, the boat was hit by an eight-inch shell from the turret gun of the Olympia, and blown clean out of the water.



"I saw the most wonderful shooting at the Castilla, which came out from behind the masonry of a fort. The range, '250 yards,' was called, and almost instantly two eight-inch, seven five-inch and ten six-pounders had plugged her full of holes, while an eight-inch shell a moment later actually tore its way through her entire length, burst her boilers and sank her.

"We were struck quite often, but were not hurt. The Spaniards could not get the range, firing high and sending most of their shots through the rigging."

This is certainly a most graphic description of what trained gunnery can do. There was a certain mystery, a strong element of uncertainty as to what our warships could accomplish. They were such ponderous structures, weighted with such complicated machinery, which was subject to fearful strains, that it was predicted that they would be their own worst foes, and might, as likely as not, prove to be self-destroyers.

But this prediction has proved to be false. Our vessels have shown themselves to be of tremendous effectiveness and of marvelous endurance.

In relating some of these facts, a competent authority concludes:

"All this to the world-at-large is impressive; to machinists it is inspiring; to our navy it is honorable; and to American commerce and prosperity it will be useful."

The Criterion, of New York, in a somewhat optimistic article, says, however, with considerable degree of truth, that in all our wars we have never once signed a

treaty of peace that left us worsted. It concludes, therefore, on the score of success, although we have been laughed at by Spain as a nation of shopkeepers, we surely stand approved as warriors, for it is noteworthy that, in our wars, we have had on the whole a far smaller percentage of casualties than our enemies.

The Criterion goes on to call attention to Bunker Hill, Bennington, New Orleans, Lake Erie, the City of Mexico, Manila and Santiago, declaring that our successes there are due to the reason that we are cautious and ingenious, and above all because we shoot straight and hit hard and fast. But this acuteness and caution do not go with pusillanimity, for no soldiers have ever dared more or compelled victory under more adverse conditions. Our history is one long beadroll of commanders who with small forces have defeated great, and with great forces have routed greater. We surpass the French in dash, we surpass the English in persistence. Our fleet was considered inferior to Spain's until after those two miracles at Manila and Santiago. Our invasion of Cuba was laughed at until Santiago was quickly and inextricably throttled by a small army in a new country. We prove our science as rule-breaking artists do theirs, by success. No one denies our ability to shoot straight; the world has never seen our equal in this respect. Our foot soldiers can shoot, too; from either side of trenches—in front or behind. The most noteworthy quality, however, of the American soldier is what Rochefort called a particularly American trait "contempt of death." It is true beyond cavil that the

world has neverknown soldiers that hold or gain ground in the face of such high percentages of loss.

The writer in the Criterion is undoubtedly correct in all that he says.

Just for a minute, let us look back a little, although the instance cited is only one out of many.

We all know what Commodore Perry did for us in regard to Japan, and Dewey will be equally powerful as to the Philippines and even as to China, if our statesmen show themselves equal to the occasion.

It is opportune to quote here a letter from President Fillmore to his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan:

"Great and Good Friend:—I send you this public letter by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, an officer of the highest rank in the navy of the United States, and commander of the squadron now visiting your Imperial Majesty's dominions.

"I have directed Commodore Perry to assure your Imperial Majesty that I entertain the kindest feelings toward your Majesty's person and government, and that I have no other object in sending him to Japan but to propose to your Imperial Majesty that the United States and Japan should live in friendship and have commercial intercourse with each other.

"The Constitution and laws of the United States forbid all interference with the religious or political concerns of other nations. I have particularly charged Commodore Perry to abstain from every act which could possibly disturb the tranquility of your Imperial Majesty's dominions.

"The United States of America reach from ocean to ocean, and our Territory of Oregon and California lie directly opposite to the dominions of your Imperial Majesty. Our steamships can go from California to Japan in eighteen days.

"Our great State of California produces about \$60,000,000 in gold every year, besides quicksilver, precious stones and many other valuable articles. Japan is also a rich and fertile country, and produces many very valuable articles. Your Imperial Majesty's subjects are skilled in many of the arts. I am desirous that our two countries should trade with each other, for the benefit both of Japan and the United States.

"We know that the ancient laws of your Imperial Majesty's government do not allow of foreign trade, except with the Chinese and the Dutch; but as the state of the world changes and new governments are formed, it seems to be wise, from time to time, to make new laws. There was a time when the ancient laws of your Imperial Majesty's government were first made. About the same time America, which is sometimes called the New World, was first discovered and settled by the Europeans. For a long time there were but a few people, and they were poor. They have now become quite numerous; their commerce is quite extensive and they think that if your Imperial Majesty were so far to change the ancient laws as to allow a free trade between the two countries it would be extremely beneficial to both.

"If your Imperial Majesty is not satisfied that if

would be safe altogether to abrogate the ancient laws which forbid foreign trade, they might be suspended for five or ten years, so as to try the experiment. If it does not prove as beneficial as was hoped, the ancient laws can be restored. The United States often limit their treaties with foreign states to a few years, and then renew them or not, as they please.

"I have directed Commodore Perry to mention another thing to your Imperial Majesty: Many of our ships pass every year from California to China, and great numbers of our people pursue the whale fishery near the shores of Japan. It sometimes happens, in stormy weather, that one of our ships is wrecked on your Imperial Majesty's shores. In all such cases we ask, and expect that our unfortunate people should be treated with kindness, and that their property should be protected till we can send a vessel and bring them away. We are very much in earnest in this.

"Commodore Perry is also directed by me to represent to your Imperial Majesty that we understand there is a great abundance of coal and provisions in the Empire of Japan. Our steamships crossing the great ocean burn a great deal of coal, and it is not convenient to bring it all the way from America. We wish that our steamships and other vessels should be allowed to stop in Japan and supply themselves with coal, provisions and water. They will pay for them in money or anything else your Imperial Majesty's subjects may prefer, and we request your Imperial Majesty to appoint a convenient port in the southern part of the empire where

our vessels may stop for this purpose. We are very desirous of this.

"These are the only objects for which I have sent Commodore Perry with a powerful squadron to pay a visit to your Imperial Majesty's renowned city of Yeddo—friendship, commerce, a supply of provisions and protection for our shipwrecked people.

"We have directed Commodore Perry to beg your Imperial Majesty's acceptance of a few presents. They are of no great value in themselves, but some of them may serve as specimens of the articles manufactured in the United States, and they are intended as tokens of our sincere and respectful friendship.

"May the Almighty have your Imperial Majesty in his great and holy keeping.

"In witness whereof I have caused the great seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and have subscribed the same with my name, at the city of Washington, in America, the seat of my government, on the thirteenth day of the month of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. Your good friend,

Millard Fillmore.

"(Seal attached.)

"(Signed.)

"By the President.

"Edward Everett,

"Secretary of State."

The result was that Japan has been ever since, is to-day, and probably always will be, one of our strongest allies.

As yet there have been no land operations on our part

in the Philippines, and perhaps there will not be, as peace has been declared. But it is well to know what the Spanish military forces of the Philippines were.

These may be stated with accuracy to be as follows, that is, in August, 1898:

There were, in the Philippines, seven regiments, of two battalions, with 372 officers and 11,368 native men; 15 expeditionary rifle battalions with 461 officers, 20,149 Spanish regulars, one cavalry regiment with 31 officers, 161 regulars, and 453 natives; one expeditionary squadron, with 11 Spanish officers, two artillery regiments with 61 officers, and 2,196 regulars; Maestranza, 4 officers and 72 natives; engineers, 31 officers and 1,266 natives; three Tercios de Guardia Civil, 155 officers and 3,530 natives; one company of carabineros, 14 officers, 415 natives; one transport brigade of 15 Spanish men; one sanitary brigade of 4 officers with 345 Spanish men; two regiments of marine infantry, 90 officers, 3,577 Spanish men and 130 natives. The grand total amounts to 44,811 officers and men.

The London Spectator, a paper of considerable influence both in its own country and in others, and which has not always been friendly to the United States, but has been conspicuously so of late, has this to say in regard to Dewey's victory at Manila:

"We prefer, like most civilized persons, peace to war, but some of the arguments just now employed to induce America to make a quick peace with Spain strike us as not only unfounded but profoundly immoral. What did America go to war for? First of all, to terminate

8,000,000 dark persons whom she has for 300 years so Spain's authority over her colonies, which Americans believed to be tyrannical, destructive of human happiness, and in all ways bad. Whether their evidence in support of that belief was good, as we believe it to have been, or as bad as average Spaniards assert, or as accidental and temporary as many thoughtful Spaniards maintain, has little to do with our present subject. The Americans believed the charge heartily, and so believing went into a war which, to all human appearance, will end in giving them the power to terminate the misrule which so affronted their consciences. A moralist would say, one would think, that, having begun so great a work, they were bound to carry it through; that they had contracted weighty, even terrible, obligations toward the colonists of Spain, and were bound to discharge those obligations without thinking too much of the consequences to themselves. They can, if they like, being Anglo-Saxons, give the colonists firm and lenient government, and, as the historian will say, in the merest justice, and out of a decent care for their own self-respect, they ought to do it.

"That, however, is not the opinion of most of our contemporaries either in Great Britain or in Europe. They are crying aloud to Washington to be "generous in the hour of victory," to restore to Spain, if not Porto Rico—the value of which as a naval station they understand—at all events the Philippines. We will tell them what "generosity" under such circumstances means. It means that Spain should recover full authority over



governed that, as Mr. Foreman testifies, the children fly with shrieks if they see a 'Castilian,' and should recover it at the very moment when every virtue as well as every vice in a Spaniard will incline him toward severity in punishment. He will be full of loyalty to his country and full of vengeance against rebels who have insulted her, and in the strength of both feelings he will strike as Spaniards struck in Peru. It means that Americans, having encouraged them to revolt, are to hand over the two millions of Tagals to a nation which regards their revolt not only as a crime—that is usual—but as an unparalleled insolence calling aloud for chastisement. It means that the United States, which of all powers should keep engagements because of her relation to the two continents in which she claims hegemony, are to betray Aguinaldo and the whole tribe of Tagals, 2,000,000 dark people who have accepted Christianity and display many considerable qualities—though mercy, we fear, attracts them as little as it attracts some Spaniards—into those Spaniards' hands.

"America may be compelled by a Continental coalition to do this thing and yet be blameless, for there can be no sin where there is no will; but to do it voluntarily under the false plea of 'generosity' would be nothing less than a baseness. She had better even partition the islands among the great powers, though, as we maintain, she is bound, having upset a bad civilization, to provide a good one, and not to shirk responsibilities which, from the moment Admiral Dewey broke into the harbor of Manila, she took upon herself."

## CHAPTER IX.

## AGUINALDO AND THE INSURGENTS.

It is now time to speak of the reasons of the continued uprisings in the Philippines and to discuss in a frank, unprejudiced manner the character of the insurgents themselves.

As has been intimated before, the Philippines ever since their domination by the Spanish, have been in an almost constant state of upheaval.

There can be no question of the fact that Spanish rule has always been an oppressive, cruel, debt-burdened failure. The wrongs of the natives have been many and unjustifiable, and no one, least of all Americans, can blame them for endeavoring to shake off the yoke which had become well-nigh insupportable.

There had been squeezing and speculation on the part of every Spanish official from the governor-general down to the lowest aquazil. Everywhere the people were despoiled of the just fruits of their toil. It is no wonder then that they hated the Spanish, and resolved to have no more of Spanish rule.

The Church, which everywhere has held the utmost power and received enormous sums out of what was wrung from the people, did its utmost to provoke a religious war like those of the sixteenth century. The Archbishop of Manila even went so far as to issue a pro-

lamentation in which he stated that a large Spanish fleet was on its way, and that God had appeared to him, informing him that in the next engagement Spain would be victorious.

The oppressions and exactions of the Church have had much to do with the various revolutions.

A well-known writer in Collier's Weekly makes the following assertion:

"The 'Siglo Futuro' ascribes the native revolution in the Philippines to Freemasonry. The statement has seemed quaint, but it has the merit of being exact. At Cavite there is—or was—a lodge known as the Primera Luz—the First Light. Affiliated branches are encounterable throughout the archipelago. In all there are nearly 200. Each branch is a revolutionary centre. In earlier days the fragmentary state in which the tribes subsisted precluded any idea of national unity. The solidarity which was lacking Freemasonry brought. To the natives the rites represented a form of sorcery fresher and even more mysterious than ancestral superstitions. The enthrallment of the unknown, attractive to all but irresistible to primitive natures, captured the most influential among them at once. They found in the brotherhood dignities which they craved, ceremonies which appealed, and there with unimagined opportunities to rebel.

"In her 300 years of dominion Spain failed to touch the native heart. There is one of her oversights. Where she has not massacred she has alienated. She repels and never endears. As a consequence, when it was

found that Freemasonry, in addition to other charms, offered opportunities at table-turning, the latter were not suffered to go to waste. Once introduced—and introduced through processes too complex for recital here—it spread, and, in spreading, developed into a vast association known to-day as the Katipuan, which in some respects presents a curious resemblance to the Ku-Klux-Klan, and of which the watchword is *Hasta la muerte*, and the significance *Hatred of Spain*."

Aguinaldo, who is at the head of the insurgents, is a man of considerable ability, but of no less ambition. It has seemed all along to be his secret wish to found a republic with himself as president.

Even before the Spanish-American war, he was resolved to revive the insurrection, and he had a right to do this as Spain's violation of her agreement absolved him from all obligations.

In April, 1898, Aguinaldo, who with several of his associates was then in Hong-Kong, met the United States Consul-General at that place.

He described in this interview the causes of the last rebellion, explained in case of war what aid he could give, and promised to maintain order and conduct hostilities on the principles laid down by civilization. He declared that he was able to establish a responsible government, and said that he would be willing to accept for the Island of Luzon the same terms as the United States intended to give to Cuba.

There is no doubt but that Aguinaldo has vast influence, and an enormous number of followers. He is

moreover possessed of considerable pluck and personal bravery.

About a month later, after his return to the Philippines, Aguinaldo issued the following proclamation:

“The great North American nation, the repository of true liberty and therefore the friend of freedom for our nation oppressed and subjugated by the tyranny and despotism of its rulers, has come to afford its inhabitants a protection as decisive as it is undoubtedly disinterested regarding our unfortunate country as possessing sufficient civilization and aptitude for self-government; and in order to justify this high conception formed of us by the great American nation, we ought to disapprove all such acts as may fall below that conception, such as pillage, robbery, and every class of outrage against persons and property.

“In order to avoid conflicts during the period of our campaign, I order as follows:

“Article 1—The lives and property of all foreigners shall be respected, including in this denomination Chinese and all Spanish tradesmen who have not directly or indirectly contributed to the bearing of arms against us.

“Article 2—Equally shall be respected those of the enemy who shall lay down their arms.

“Article 3—Medical establishments and ambulances shall be respected and persons and effects attached thereto, unless they display hostility.

“Article 4—Persons disobeying these preceding articles shall be summarily tried and executed, if their

disobedience leads to assassination, incendiarism, robbery or rape.

"Given at Cavite, 24th day of May, 1898,

"(Signed.) Emil Aguinaldo."

At this time it was estimated that the insurgents numbered 30,000 armed with rifles, and 100,000 armed with swords and other weapons.

The Hong Kong Press, in the words of a well-informed correspondent, furnished the following details in regard to the insurgent leader:

"If any one in Hong Kong doubts the strength of the movement he should go within their lines nearly every day for weeks, as I do, and the facts of the case would soon be demonstrated beyond question or quibble. Aguinaldo has more able-bodied volunteers than he can need. They come from all over Luzon and from every section within a few days' journey by land or water to the insurgent headquarters. To-day I saw 500 men from Bataanga, and yesterday 200 men from Balucan, who had come freely and wanted arms that they might go into the field. A rich man in Pampangas has sent in great quantities of rice. Another in Cavite supplies cattle and still another brings actual cash. The sum of \$5,000 arrived to-day from men living in Bataanga. At first they would not accept any receipt, but Aguinaldo, who is apparently trying to do things in a business way, insisted on giving them one, saying that when the war was over the amount would be paid back. These are passing incidents that indicate the earnestness on the part of the people.

"I asked General Aguinaldo the other day what he hoped would happen when the war was over, and did he anticipate the establishment of an independent Philippine republic. He said:

" 'It would be very indiscreet for me to express my hopes about the future before the war is over, and when matters are so unsettled as now, but I will say that we Filipinos have the greatest confidence in the fairness of the United States. We trust the American people, and we know that if they are back of us we will be able to obtain and hold our full rights and be respected by the great powers of Europe. Americans have righted wrong in Cuba, and they will in the Philippines.'

"The general has fully 6,000 well-armed men in the field whom he is massing as fast as possible around Manila, bringing them in from lesser places as they are captured. Had he arms to equip them he could send the force into Manila and take it in a single day."

The Spanish troops, at least in the Philippines, seem as a rule to have exhibited the most extreme cowardice.

Many amusing stories were told of the insurgents and the Spaniards. For instance:

Four insurgents who had been out scouting all night were returning in the morning, carrying four rifles, two of which, however, had been rendered useless by some accident during the night. Suddenly they saw about twenty Spaniards coming in their direction. The insurgents crouched behind some bushes and set fire to a bunch of Chinese crackers which they were carrying. The Spaniards were deceived into the belief that they

were near a large band of insurgents and ignominiously bolted in the direction of Manila, the rebels reaching their camp in perfect safety.

Indeed, it was quite a favorite ruse of the insurgents to send one of their number with several bunches of crackers close to the Spanish post, and the crackers having been ignited, the fire of the Spaniards was drawn in return, while the insurgents proceeded to fire volleys against the enemy.

Soon after the naval battle, in which Dewey was so conspicuously a victor, General Augusti offered \$25,000 for the head of Aguinaldo.

Soon after, the captain-general's family, who were living in the little town of Pampangas, was surrounded by the insurgents and placed completely at their mercy.

Although Aguinaldo refused to allow them to return to Manila, he declared that they should be treated with all kindness.

One insurgent leader who proved himself to be a daring fighter was Colonel Eugene Blanco. It was he who, with a smaller number of troops, defeated the forces under General Monet, the Spanish governor of Pampangas province. In the action General Monet himself was killed.

Almost as often as the insurgents met the Spaniards, they were successful. Aguinaldo's forces fought bravely, and it is said that they treated their prisoners in a civilized manner.

On June 1 there was a desperate struggle for the possession of the stone convent at Old Cavite. Garelen



Augusti, the Spanish commander, sent 2,000 regulars from Manila to attack the enemy and the fight lasted all day.

At last the Spaniards were repulsed and fled, taking refuge in the convent, which was a substantial building, with walls some five feet in thickness. Aguinaldo besieged this convent. His first plan was to starve out the beleaguered foe, but, as he heard that provisions were being smuggled into them, he attacked the building, opening fire upon it with his mountain guns.

When General Augusti heard of his soldiers' plight he sent 4,000 more of his regulars to relieve them.

Aguinaldo attacked these re-enforcements, one of his methods being to harass the flanks of the Spaniards, with detachments of three or four hundred each, armed with machetes.

After repeated engagements, the Spaniards were routed, with a loss of about two thousand men, and retreated. The rebels pursued them to within sight of Manila.

Then Aguinaldo stormed the convent, and of the Spaniards who remained there, he killed ninety and captured two hundred and fifty.

It is perhaps only human that after these successes Aguinaldo and his adherents became somewhat swelled with pride.

Their successes continued, and they managed to capture the Spanish governors of the Batangas and Bulacan provinces, taking five hundred additional prisoners.

About this time it was said that a dastardly attempt

was made to poison General Aguinaldo. He was taken suddenly and violently ill after a meal, and the symptoms clearly indicated that poison had been mixed with his food. He was ill for two days, but finally recovered.

If this story be true, and the probabilities are that it is, it is only another instance of the savage and cowardly methods of the Spanish in waging warfare.

Later, there was a continuous fusillade all around Manila, one projectile striking the cable company's offices and another just missing the English club house.

In July the insurgents proclaimed their independence of Spain and organized a provisional government, Aguinaldo declaring himself dictator.

This proclamation was issued in both Spanish and Tagal (which, it will be remembered, is the chief native language), and closed with these words:

"These people, who have given proof of their patience and bravery in a time of trouble and danger, and of industry and studiousness during peace, are not meant for slavery. Such people are called to greatness, to become one of the strongest arms of Providence to control the destinies of humanity. Such people contain resources and energy enough to free themselves from the ruin and annihilation into which the Spanish government has thrown them and resume the modest but honorable place in concert with free nations."

This insurgent government was undoubtedly the government *de facto* outside of Manila and Cavite. The rebel forces were in possession of the greater part of the island of Luzon, and it was for this reason that by right

of military occupation Aguinaldo declared martial law within the territory over which he had control.

Aguinaldo evidently thought that he had Admiral Dewey's support in his scheme for a republic; but although the Americans treated the insurgent leader kindly, gave him two modern field pieces, three hundred rifles and plenty of ammunition, Dewey was too much of a diplomat to commit either himself or his government.

There was no trouble anticipated at Washington over Aguinaldo's proclamation, although it was thought that it would have been much better for all parties had Aguinaldo not organized a republic, since he must have known that General Merritt, the official military governor of the United States, was then on his way to Manila.

It must be remembered that one-half of the inhabitants of the Philippines are savages, and the other half cannot be said to be more than half civilized, as Spain has constantly kept them down. Only two per cent. of this latter half can read. Only about an eighth of the entire population is Spanish or Filipinos, and to establish a republic would be at once to plunge the better class into barbarism.

It would certainly seem probable that with the conditions such as they are, a semi-independent Philippine republic, even under American protection, would be most unwise.

A correspondent of the London Times, who was at Cavite, wrote that the Americans never made a greater

mistake than in bringing Aguinaldo and the other insurgent leaders to Cavite, and giving them arms and ammunition, for Aguinaldo, fearing annexation, openly opposed the Americans.

This same correspondent then discussed the situation, saying, among other things, the following:

"The city, with the aid of the fleet, might have been already American. I am convinced that the Filipinos will never capture it if unaided. If the Americans withdraw, the fate of the natives under Spanish rule will be worse than before. The best solution of the political situation would be for the United States to administer the islands, insisting upon the immediate disarmament of the natives. Five half-breeds whom Aguinaldo captured have been condemned to be shot, and it is said that the condition of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents at Cavite is deplorable.

"The situation at the front is most extraordinary. Each force is guarding its own lines. The insurgents are little better than an armed rabble. They pass freely into the American camp, but they do not assist the Americans; indeed, they rather hinder operations. I am reluctant to believe the report circulated by the insurgents that a prominent American official assured Aguinaldo that the Americans came simply to support the insurgent cause and establish a republic; yet the attitude of the insurgents particularly since Aguinaldo's proclamation concerning the plans for a future republic, seems ample to confirm the report. The leaders are aggressively arrogant. They do not pretend to recognize American

authority. "Whatever was the original purpose of the insurgents, it is now a fact that their only incentives for continuing the conflict are revenge and plunder. It is therefore evident that the Americans must settle with the insurgents first. I am convinced that the only means of controlling Aguinaldo's rabble is to disarm all of them. This alone will make life and property secure."

If these words are true, it is a very sad state of affairs indeed and complicates matters exceedingly. But only future events can throw full light upon the subject.

Manila, under the blockade of Dewey, was in a desperate and pitiful situation indeed, only to be compared with that of Havana under the blockade of Admiral Sampson.

The streets were deserted, business was at a standstill and provisions were at starvation prices. Horseflesh sold there at a dollar and a half a pound, and other necessities of life were in proportion. There is little doubt but that the majority of the population would have been glad enough to have surrendered.

Early in August natives of the Philippines resident in England and British subjects who had interests in the islands became alarmed by the reports that the terms of peace would restore those islands to Spain. They therefore held a meeting in London, and after consulting with the Filipinos in France and Belgium they cabled both to the President of the United States and to Senator Davis, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The message to President McKinley read as follows:

"The Filipinos resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty to and trust in the honor of America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and order all will be lost if Spanish authority is re-established in any form "

In the message to Senator Davis occur these words:

"A cast-iron agreement binding Spain to form a government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception, oppression and bigotry. We placed our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the President and Senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people, who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common interests."

These messages were sent in consequence of the fact that Spain at last had recognized her powerlessness and through M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador in Washington, had made a formal proposal to the United States Government for ending the war and arranging terms of peace.

This was on July 26, 1898.

Spain had already been advised by other countries that it was for her own best interests to end hostilities. Otherwise the catastrophe which was threatening her would be overwhelming. She had already suffered enough, and there was nothing to be gained by stubborn pride. It is often necessary to amputate a limb to save

the body, but, if amputation is not performed in time, the result is fatal.

The Times, the most conservative paper in Great Britain and which represents the proverbial common sense of the British people, said:

"We ventured at the outset to counsel Spain to settle her quarrel without fighting, which was certain to be useless. We have urged her since to be content with what she had done and not to sacrifice her domestic well-being and her place in Europe, as well as her colonies. We can only now repeat our advice to her to make peace before an American squadron upon her coasts inflicts upon her fresh losses and increased humiliation."

The Paris Temps, with the utmost frankness, warned Spain that France had learned her lesson in the Franco-Prussian war, when she declared, with the finest and most patriotic of motives, that not one inch of territory, not one of the nation's fortresses would be given up.

The Temps went on to say that if once an American fleet should appear off the Spanish coast something more than the Philippines, the Ladrones, Cuba and Porto Rico would surely be expected, and if this exaction on the part of the United States should prove to be the torch to light a general conflagration, the responsibility would be upon Spain's shoulders.

How long would it be before Spain, stiff-necked in her obstinate pride, would recognize the situation and bow before it? Would it not be, the Temps asked, until the last seaman of the last crew of the last ship of Spain's last armada had gone down to the depths of an

ocean in which lay the bones of so many gallant marines and so many fine Spanish fleets? There is a higher patriotism than that evinced by shutting one's eyes to the plain facts and rushing upon certain ruin as the bull rushes upon the espeda's red flag.

After M. Cambon, the French ambassador, had asked for terms of peace acting as an intermediary between this country and Spain, there was much criticism in Madrid that there was not an immediate cessation of hostilities.

But the President and his advisers were too well aware of Spain's policy of "Mandana," that is, a constant procrastination, which the Spanish consider to be diplomacy.

When an important decision is to be taken, it has long been the policy of the Spanish government to institute a long series of Cabinet councils devoted to what is known in a phraseology that is semi-official, to "exchanging impressions." This simply means that there is a large amount of talk at large, that recalcitrant members are whipped into line, and a decision is postponed until the morrow, and then again and again until the morrow.

Our own Government was determined, and rightly determined, that nothing of this sort should occur. So the war went on upon exactly the same plans that had been formulated before, just as if no proposal for peace had been received. But, nevertheless, the terms on which the United States was willing to conclude peace, were promptly submitted.



These terms were in substance as follows:

The President did not put forward any claim for indemnity, but required the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the like cession of an island of the Ladrões.

The United States would occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. If these were accepted by Spain in their entirety then commissioners were to be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the above basis.

## CHAPTER X.

### WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE PHILIPPINES?

Again and again has the question, "What shall we do with the Philippines?" been asked throughout the United States by all sorts and conditions of people, by those high in power and by those with no power at all.

In the light of after events it is both curious and instructive to note what were some of the ideas expressed.

It seems to have been the general concensus of opinion that the inhabitants of the Philippines were unable to govern themselves, and this considering the heterogeneous nature of those living on the islands, and that a large portion of the territory has never even been explored seems feasible enough. Spain has made an utter failure of it. The one thing that the natives want and that the whole civilized world ought to demand is the establishment of a stable, responsible government.

It would be impossible to do worse than Spain has done, but there was more than probability that the Americans, with their practical calculating nature, would do infinitely better.

Now, did we really want the government of some seven million savages ten thousand miles away from our coasts? Would it be common sense to take them and to attempt to colonize the islands?

Andrew Carnegie has declared that Americans cannot

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be grown there. If this is true, do we care for possessions that cannot be made American?

And yet there has existed a vast diversity of opinion upon this point.

Let us examine some of them:

In a speech delivered in St. Paul in July, 1898, Senator Davis spoke as follows:

"Next to China the Pacific possessions of the United States are the most inviting objects of attack. Under existing conditions their defense would be difficult. Had Spain triumphed at Manila as decisively as did the United States, her navy could have seized Honolulu and have operated from there upon the entire coast of the United States from Mexico to the Yukon. An overwhelming European force in Asiatic waters could do the same thing; so could Japan.

' The situation is plainly one of alternatives. The United States must become an efficient element in the Asiatic situation or it must entirely abstain from any participation in it, return to its own shores, receive the smallest possible share of its commercial advantages, and prepare for its own defense against the same aggressions which have reduced China to her present condition. It may be objected that all this is without precedent. So it is. But all great human evolutions must precede precedents in order to create them.

"The present war has restored confidence to those who feared that the spirit of our people and their patriotism had been enervated by a long and prosperous peace. That they would support the Government no one

doubted. But it was only faintly hoped that a war, not onerous when compared with our resources, would completely fuse all political and sectional differences into unanimity of support to the honor, dignity and safety of the nation.

"It is now manifest that the United States will be at the conclusion of this war a great and actual naval and military power. Many thousands of her citizens will be trained to modern warfare on land and sea. The military spirit has inspired the people. They have been raised to a higher plane of patriotism. The additions to our fleet have been very considerable, and that fleet will never be less. The appropriations for its increase, already liberal, will continue to be so. The astounding victories at Manila and at Santiago have convinced our people of the vital importance of the sea power. The organization and operation of a great army and navy will teach them their own strength.

"The heroism of our soldiers and sailors will be a heritage of national glory and honor. Our people were carried to the highest top of national pride by witnessing at Manila and Santiago (to paraphrase Napier) with what majesty the American sailor fights. It is also perceived with the greatest satisfaction that certain exponents of European opinion, who until recently spoke with a condescending assumption of superiority of intervening in the present contest, have abated in their hauteur of expression.

"The Monroe doctrine, in the sense of an intention by this Government to intervene to prevent encroach-

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ments by European nations upon the republics of the Western hemisphere, has been confirmed, and has received a steadying force. The press of Continental Europe has adopted during the last few years a fashion of resenting even any theoretical assertion of this great principle of American security, which was recently characterized by Prince Bismarck as a doctrine of 'uncommon insolence.' It is now probable that any European power will deliberate before acting upon that assumption."

Ex-Senator Edmunds delivered the address of the day before the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812 on the Fourth of July, 1898. He said in part:

"It was not territorial aggrandizement or the spoils of the war that led our Government to begin the war against Spain, disturbing our trade, greatly increasing our taxes and public debt, and more than all, sacrificing the lives of many of our citizens. It was solely to relieve the neighboring people from the 'abhorrent conditions' imposed upon them by Spain and which had become a disgrace to 'Christian civilization,' and which had culminated in the destruction of the Maine, with a great number of her officers and crew.

"Neither what is called imperialism nor jingoism was allowed, even by implication, to play any part in this great and terrible drama of war. Indeed, no such declaration by Congress was necessary, I should hope, save to dispel the suspicion and discontent of other nations whose own careers might lead them to think that the ulterior object of this war must be the increase of terri-

torial dominion; for Congress and the people of the United States perfectly understood that an essential element in the nature of a republic is that all its citizens shall have a voice in its government.

“Under our system States having by the Constitution equal power in the Senate with every other State naturally and almost inevitably developed out of territorial governments.

Hence Congress and the people, having in view the principles and history I have before mentioned, could not think of taking into the family of States separate peoples not homogenecus with our own to share in making laws for this country.

“But whether integral equal political parts of our republic or not, the possession of distinct territory continually involves, as all nations have found, the maintenance of great standing armies and navies, with the enormous expenses and other evils attending their existence. The termination of war must, of course, be followed by indemnity to the victor, but the victor should be very careful to see that the supposed indemnity does not prove an injury rather than a satisfaction.”

Senator Hoar, in a speech in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, said:

“If we are to undertake to govern millions of people at a distance we must change all our constitutional methods of procedure. We will not acquire any territory and annex any people; we will aspire to no empire or dominion except where we can reasonably expect the people to be acquired will in due time and under suitable

conditions be annexed to the United States as an equal part of its self-governing republic."

There is, it seems to us, much good common sense in these utterances of the venerable Senator from Massachusetts. But still, in the case of the Philippines, there are other things to be said, peculiar conditions which must be considered.

Let us pass on to the opinions of others.

Now, to quote from a few of the leading newspapers.

The New York Sun said:

"If even in the days of Washington American statesmen recognized the usefulness of islands, considered as stations for repair and for re-equipment, how much more should it be recognized to-day. That which in neighboring Atlantic waters was not unreasonably coveted a century and a quarter ago on grounds of convenience, has now, in view of the breadth of the Pacific, and of the limited coal capacity of steamships, become absolutely indispensable. If we desire to protect our commercial interests in China, which even now are large, and which, under favorable circumstances, will become immense, we shall hold fast the Philippines, which the God of battles has given to our hands."

The New York Herald maintained a similar view.

"The United States owes it to civilization as well as to itself frankly to accept the responsibility the fortune of war has thrust upon it. The very object of the war, as publicly avowed by the nation, was humanity—to put an end to Spanish misrule and disorder in Cuba. Circumstances rendered necessary the telling blow

which Dewey dealt at Manila. Now that it has been struck; and Spanish authority in the Philippines doomed, we can no more think of delivering back the people of the islands into the hands of the Spaniards than we could think of restoring Cuba and surrendering the Cubans to Spanish misrule. The responsibility imposed upon us is as binding in the case of the Philippines as in that of Cuba.

"Our national duty is as clear and its performance as imperative in one case as in the other. Only by loyally discharging this duty can we show that we are worthy descendents of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and maintain peace both at home and abroad. To abandon the people of the Philippines to the oppressive rule of Spain again would be simply cruelty—the very opposite of that spirit of humanity that inspired the war."

The New York World, however, was diametrically opposed.

"Every bit of territory annexed to the United States was acquired primarily because it was for the best interests of the United States as a nation. No plea of pseudo-philanthropy, no dream of a world-girdling empire, and especially no scheme of private ambition or jobbery, has shaped the extension of our boundaries.

"To set up Satrapies for the Sons of Somebodies in the far Pacific and in Oceania, and to convert a war for freeing Cuba into a war of conquest for the benefit of spoilsmen and adventurers, is foreign to all our principles and traditions and is dangerous in its possibilities. We do not want these islands in any event.



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Can we afford, for our own sakes at home, to engraft the despotic military principle of government upon our republican system?"

The London Daily Graphic spoke thus:

"If America doesn't take possession of the Philippines Spain will be too feeble to reconquer the archipelago, and nothing will remain but Malayan pandemonium, which will inevitably attract the attention of the European Powers and lead to serious complications."

The Army and Navy Journal had this to say on the subject:

"As to the Philippine Islands the question of their return to Spain involves other considerations than those relating to our own colonial interests. We cannot, without a betrayal of trust, turn over to Spain the insurgents who have confided in our good faith and leave her to revenge upon them her quarrel, not only with her revolting colonists, but with the Yankees who have given them encouragement. Nor can we consent to leave the Philippines a derelict, as it were, upon the ocean to be taken possession of by any power that may have less fear than we of the assertion of imperial rights and the assumption of colonial responsibilities.

"It is very doubtful whether if we were to withdraw from Manila, Spain, weakened as she is, could re-establish her authority over colonies which have been in an almost chronic state of revolt. The real question is not whether we shall restore the Philippines to Spain, but whether we shall abandon them to Germany, or some other power less squeamish in the matter of foreign

conquest than we, thus re-enacting the roles of the lion and the jackal when they hunted in company.

"It would be absurd to listen now to those who having opposed the war in the beginning are disposed to make themselves heard in determining the purposes for which it should be conducted. Had this class of reasoners been able to control Abraham Lincoln, as they so persistently sought to do at the time of our Civil War, we should still have the problem of African slavery to deal with, and instead of being united in a happy acceptance of the results of that war, and in the enjoyment of the conditions of enlarged prosperity that followed it, we should still be divided into contending and hostile factions, disputing to the death over a great industrial and moral problem which every other civilized nation has settled forever.

"It is not the fathers who should be called upon to settle our policy with reference to Spain and her possessions, but the sons. Not those who linger in a blind devotion to an undeveloped past, but those who look forward with hope and confidence to a more glorious future. Not the snarling pessimists, but those who are most representative of the hopeful and progressive spirit of the new and greater America."

In conclusion, Mr. J. E. Stevens, than whom there is no better witness, and whom we have had occasion to quote before, has this to say:

"Now that the Philippines are ours, do we want them? Can we run them? Are they the long-looked-for El Dorado which those who have never been there sup-

pose? To all of which questions—even at the risk of being called unpatriotic—I am inclined to answer, No.

“Do we want them? Do we want a group of 1,400 islands nearly 8,000 miles from our western shores, sweltering in the tropics, swept with typhoons and shaken with earthquakes? Do we want to undertake the responsibility of protecting those islands from the powers in Europe or the East, and of standing sponsor for the nearly 8,000,000 native inhabitants that speak a score of different tongues, and live on anything from rice to stewed grasshoppers? Do we want the task of civilizing this race, of opening up the jungle, of setting up officials in frontier, out-of-the-way towns, who won't have been there a month before they will wish to return?

“Can we run them? The Philippines are hard material with which to make our first colonial experiment, and seem to demand a different sort of treatment from that which our national policy favors or has had experience in giving. Besides the peaceable natives occupying the accessible towns, the interiors of many of the islands are filled with aboriginal savages who have never even recognized the rule of Spain, who have never even heard of Spain, and who still think they are possessors of the soil. Even on the coast itself are tribes of savages who are almost as ignorant as their brethren in the interior, and only thirty miles from Manila are races of dwarfs that go without clothes, wear knee-bracelets of horsehair, and respect nothing save the jungles in which they live.

"To the north are the Igorrotes, to the south the Mores, and in between scores of wild tribes that are ready to dispute possession. And is the United States prepared to maintain the forces and carry on the military operations in the fever-stricken jungles necessary in the march of progress to exterminate or civilize such races? Have we, like England, for instance, the class of troops who could undertake that sort of work, and do we feel called upon to do it, when the same expenditure at home would go so much further.

"The Philippines must be run under a despotic though kindly form of government, supported by arms and armorclads, and to deal with the perplexing questions and perplexing difficulties that arise needs knowledge gained by experience, by having dealt with other such problems before."

On the twelfth of August the terms of peace were accepted by Spain, and a protocol was signed at Washington, M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing the Spanish government.

This fact, however, it was impossible to communicate immediately to Manila, and, not knowing that peace had been concluded, Admiral Dewey, on Saturday, the 13th, advanced with his fleet toward the city and signalled a demand for surrender.

This demand was refused.

Admiral Dewey then at once proceeded to bombard the forts, and the city was taken by assault, surrendering unconditionally.

Augustin, the former captain-general, who had re-

linquished the government a week before to the military governor, was taken away, with his family, on board a German cruiser, the Kaiserin Augusta.

The surrender made the American hold on the Philippines stronger than it could possibly have been had the Spanish troops remained in the field.

General Merritt's duty was now to proclaim the island of Luzon a military possession of the United States and to enforce the tariff which had been previously agreed upon.

The capture of Manila will undoubtedly greatly simplify the work of the Peace Commissioners and place the United States in a position to demand the cession of enough territory about the city to enable it to hold the latter.

John H. Reagan, who was formerly United States Senator, and chairman of the State Railway Commission of Texas, declared that the Philippines belonged to this nation and that we needed them. His idea was to have an American protectorate established over them, leaving them a local government of their own, which they might conduct so long as it was consistent with the laws of the Republic.

He acknowledges that to maintain the protectorate, the United States would be obliged to keep strong garrisons and a large fleet at the islands for years, but we would extend the boundaries of constitutional government. We would hold islands which are a necessity to our future progress, and we would raise one more barrier against any further encroachment of imperialism,

: is, monarchical government. In conclusion, Mr. T. S. Morgan says:

'If what I advocate is imperialism, then Thomas Jefferson must have been one of the rankest of imperialists, and the Democratic party must be indubitably bound to stand now for what not only he advocated, but what the party worked for through presidency after presidency preceding the war.

"Our commerce needs widening. The islands of the sea offer us the opportunity. Our navy will be increased immediately, so that even the combined Powers of Europe will respect its strength. Then will come natural development of our marine interest, and our internal developments will continue."

As has been stated, it was impossible to notify Admiral Dewey and General Merritt of the conclusion of peace, and they therefore followed out their plans as to the capture of Manila, which meant practically the whole of the Philippines.

On August 7, they jointly notified General Jaudenes, who had succeeded General Augustin, that they might attack the city forty-eight hours after their note to him, and gave him an opportunity to remove all non-combatants.

On August 13, after a nominal defence, Manila surrendered. The Spanish flag was lowered, and the Stars and Stripes raised in its place.

The Americans captured 11,000 prisoners, 7,000 being Spanish regulars; 20,000 Mauser rifles, 3,000 Remingtons, 18 modern cannon and many of obsolete pattern.

The day after the surrender, the insurgents entered some Spanish trenches on the outskirts but were repulsed. General Merritt notified them that they would not be permitted to enter the city.

It was after the raising of the American flag that the German warship, the Kaiserin Augusta, slipped away, without being courteous enough to offer to carry dispatches from Manila.

The terms of capitulation were as follows:

Officers allowed to retain their swords and personal effects, but not their horses, during their stay in Manila.

Prisoners of war surrendering their arms are to have necessary supplies provided from the treasury; when that is exhausted, the Americans to make provision.

All public property is surrendered.

Future disposition of Spanish troops surrendered is to be determined by negotiation between the respective governments.

Arms may be returned at General Merritt's discretion.

Banks will continue to operate under existing regulations, subject to change by the United States government.

Manila's capture meant that the United States was now the absolute dictator of the future of the Philippine islands.

The fact that the capitulation occurred after the official declaration of the cessation of hostilities ought not to be considered, in view of the fact that the commanders of both the American and Spanish forces re-

ceived no information of this before the fighting began. Still, the American government was bound by the third article of the peace protocol, signed before the battle took place. This article read as follows:

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

There is one point just here that must not be overlooked. After the cessation of hostilities, the Philippine colony in Madrid petitioned the authorization of the government for the expulsion of religious communities from the Philippines as a *sine qua non*.

The priesthood had dominated everything both civil and religious, throughout the islands, and this was one of the chief causes of the continuous uprisings.

A trustworthy correspondent had an interview with an influential prelate at Rome, and this is what he had to say about the matter:

"You must know first of all," said this representative of the Valican, "that the Philippines are the centre of Catholic missions that are extended to the neighboring islands and to Tonkin and China. The foundation of these missions is very ancient, but the most important is the Dominican Mission of Santo Rosario of the seventeenth century. It is very rich and has large possessions and great influence. Close to the Dominican Mission are several convents of the Franciscan and Augustinian missions, but the Dominicans are in the first place."



"The service of the Catholic clergy of the Philippines is effected entirely by friars and a few priests. The friars are Spaniards. The Dominican clergy number 530, with nine bishops, among whom is the Bishop of Manila, Mgr. Mozaleda de Villa. They have seventy vicars. The professors of the Manila University are Dominicans, except those of medicine. In regard to the education of children they possess at Manila St. Thomas' College, and St. John Lateran and St. Albert the Great at Dagupan, in Pangasinan province. For girls there are the schools of St. Catherine, Santo Rosario and the Virgin, directed by Dominican Sisters resident at Manila, and at Lingayen and in the city of Fernandina there is an orphan asylum, and similar establishments and missions have penetrated into the savage countries of the Philippines and thence reached Tonkin, China, and Formosa. They are sixty-six in number, divided into twenty-five apostolic vicarates.

"As you may see, the Vatican is right in giving such importance to this question, because hitherto the friars have not only devoted themselves to their missions, but have had in their hands the moral and political government of that land and have had great influence with the population in the cities, villages and throughout the country. The Vatican believes that the United States has an interest to conserve in obtaining the friendship of those friars who can help pacify the people."

To my objection that they are Spaniards and will serve Spanish interests, he replied:

"We must take into consideration the fact that conditions are now transformed. Certainly the Spanish friars, especially the Dominicans, had continuous relations with Spain, and possess two missions and a college. In the war of the Cuban rebellion they gave one million, but we cannot deny the fact that their great power has long been contested by the insurgents in the struggle for liberty. They know that the Dominicans of Santo Rosario have secured the Spaniards as instruments of government, and the United States could obtain the same services by respecting them."

I then asked, "If the United States, while respecting their rights, requests the Vatican to substitute by degrees for the Spanish friars others of different nationalities, do you think the Vatican would agree?"

"I do not know. The Vatican has done the same favor for France in Tunis and for Italy in Abyssinia, and it is not said that the Vatican will not agree to do the same for America.

"Nevertheless, the difficulties are many. When the destruction of Cervera's fleet was known, and seeing the end of the war, Mgr. Mozaleda de Villa sent a long statement to Cardinal Ledochowski, the Prefect of the Propaganda, setting forth the sad situation and their fears for the future. The Cardinal visited the Pope, praying him to open diplomatic negotiations. They commenced immediately, and we expect good results shortly. The first steps were taken in regard to President McKinley by Mgr. Ireland and Mgr. Martinelli the apostolic delegate at Washington.

"The United States government would not at first enter into any engagement, but after urgent solicitation from the Vatican it declared it was disposed to recognize the rights of the Catholic missions of the Philippines on condition that the Spaniards would not create trouble for the United States and would renounce Spanish protection.

"The Vatican called upon the Spanish Ambassador to get the Spanish views. Firstly, it appeared contrary to the policy of Spain to renounce her protection over her subjects, and the negotiations thus proceeded with great difficulty, the United States maintaining its conditions and Spain refusing them. Finally the Pope succeeded in getting his advice accepted at Madrid by demonstrating the dangerous position of the clergy and the Catholic missions and the possibility that the United States might take vigorous measures against the missions, with the danger of persecution. The Pope also promised Spain his intervention with a view of getting the best conditions of peace.

"This advice has been seconded by Austria, and Spain has manifested a disposition to be ready to accept it.

"Mgr. Martinelli should have already informed the government at Washington that Spain accepts its conditions and renounces her protection of the friars on condition that America respects their rights and does not oppose the practice of the services of religion and of the Catholic hierarchy."

It must be said, however, that the friars showed every

disposition to accept the new condition of affairs, and did not appear inclined to create any difficulties for the new government of the Philippines.

There could be no disposition of the islands without the consent of the American commissioners and the approval of the Senate which was necessary to ratify the treaty.

In the latter part of August, President McKinley named the peace commissioners. They were as follows:

William R. Day of Ohio, Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota and William P. Frye of Maine, United States Senators; Edward V. White of Louisiana, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Whitelaw Reid of New York, editor of the New York Tribune.

As Mr. Reid was one of this important body, it is interesting to note what he has had to say editorially in regard to the Philippines.

On July 31, the Tribune declared:

"Let us be generous to prodigality in relieving poor old Spain from any money payment. . . . Let us take nothing in wantonness. But let us yield nothing which we are bound for civilization's sake to hold. Generosity is a fine trait, but to do justice is an inalienable obligation."

From the Tribune of August 1 the following paragraph is taken:

"Just a coaling station and nothing more in the Philippines would doubtless be sufficient for the United States to retain, provided it were big enough. And there

are those who think that such a station, to be big enough, would have to include the whole archipelago."

"Two Basic Principles" was the title of an editorial in which Mr. Reid, in his paper of August 7, said:

"The Philippine problem is confessedly a difficult one. Many dispositions of the islands have been suggested, and every one involves vexatious questions which are not to be lightly answered. But whatever we may finally decide upon—whether we hold permanently one city, or one island, or the whole archipelago; whether we annex or protect—there are two principles of action to which we should hold firmly. . . . The first is that the United States is the sole arbiter of the future of the Philippines, and that no other nation shall be permitted to come between us and Spain. The other is that the Filipinos must be protected from any re-establishment of the tyranny which they rose against on our invitation and with our aid."

Under the caption "The Spanish Islands as Payment" the Tribune of August 10 said: "The whole body of Pacific islands, if taken from Spain as part payment for the expenditures of war, would be held by a title which no other power could rightly question or would care to assail."

The Tribune on August 12 said:

"If the United States takes the islands it will have them for all time, if it desires to keep them, though, of course, it will be able to get rid of them at any time. If it waives its natural rights and declines to take them it

will never have another chance to get them, unless in a war of conquest such as is not to be looked for."

While the war was not begun in a spirit of aggression, and there was no thought in the beginning of any acquisition of new territory, circumstances arose which seemed to make the latter an absolute necessity. Press and public were unanimous that the fruits of victories so magnificently won should not be allowed to pass out of our hands.

Póto Rico was legitimately ours, Cuba was under our guardianship, and the Philippines should certainly remain under our rule until the native population should prove itself capable of self-government.

The latter was and is most problematical. It must be remembered, as has already been stated, that the islands have never been developed. Under Spanish rule, or misrule, moreover, they never could be. The experiment was tried, and the result was a notable failure.

The insurgents were entirely beyond the control of the government, filled as they were with a bitter hatred for the country that had so long misgoverned and oppressed them.

Anarchy had reigned in most parts of the islands for years, and the hand of Spain was powerless to check it. But the United States is competent and strong enough to perform a task in which the weaker nation has failed.

The New York Sun says, and with the utmost truth:

"If the United States takes charge of those islands it will be an act of justice to the world's commerce. Chaos

will swiftly give way, and that kind of order which is the foundation of prosperity will prevail. The very soil will itself rejoice, for it has heretofore been so interfered with that it has produced little when it would have been glad to produce a great deal. Business men have made their ventures with trepidation, for the air has been thick with suffocating rumors of revolution. One does not show his mettle, his financial mettle, when his success depends more on the possibility of massacre and conflagration than on his own brains.

"Our government will begin as General Butler began in New Orleans—with the command, 'Come to order!' Everything will assume a stability hitherto unknown, and the very best results which enterprise can achieve will soon make themselves visible."

Aguinaldo, although now he seems well disposed toward the Americans, may prove a stumbling block in our progress, clever, crafty and ambitious as he is.

Here are three press opinions which it is well to consider.

The Boston Herald says:

"If Spain takes her hands off, there is still Aguinaldo to deal with. We know little of Aguinaldo, and what we do know is not in his favor. He is youthful, and there is reason to believe him reckless and irresponsible, while there is also evidence that he is corrupt and venal. Suppose we do obtain the islands from Spain, with Aguinaldo on our hands? Have we not seen enough of what guerilla warfare can be made in Cuba to give us warning? Are we willing to accept the Philippines as a

graveyard for United States troops on the same quest for many years? Are the Philippine Islands a sufficient prize to compensate for those risks and this sacrifice? We discharge any duty that may be incumbent on us toward the people of the islands by leaving their case to arbitration, and there is slight probability of our nation being injured by any verdict that may come from an arbitration board.

The following is from the St. Louis Republican:

If Aguinaldo were eliminated, the natives would be easy to deal with. The natives have no plans, no policy or cause. They have only Aguinaldo, or rather Aguinaldo has them. It was probably the discovery that Dewey would not do business with him at any price that started this venal revolutionist to hobnobbing with the Germans and mystifying the Americans. Having failed to entice either into a deal, he is now suddenly anxious to propitiate Dewey and at the same time get recognition for his rabble by asking for American officers to lead them. General Merritt seems to realize that the problem of regulating the natives would be simplified by squelching him.

"It might be a harsh proceeding to hang Mr. Aguinaldo from the yardarm, but it would be the surest way to settle the annoying situation at Manila, and would be a blessing to the foolish natives to whom he has been a Judas without the remorse which suggested the halter to Iscariot. There could be no reasonable objection to banishing or imprisoning the rascal, and news that Merritt has done so will surprise nobody."



And the New York Herald makes the following declaration:

"To the American commissioners in the first instance, then, the country will now look for the maintenance of the just rights of the United States and due protection of its interests. These commissioners must see that the Philippines are not restored to Spain. That would be to continue Spanish misrule, encourage Malayan revolution and invite European complications.

"They must see that the islands are not handed over to any European power. That would be to foment European war.

"They must see that the archipelago is not given into the hands of the Filipines. That would mean Malayan anarchy and European conquest.

"The Philippines, with the Stars and Stripes floating over them, are to-day American territory. Our gallant tars and intrepid troops led by Dewey and Merritt have cured the one weak spot which diplomacy had left in the protocol, and there will be no need of long and hair splitting sessions of peace commissioners to decide upon the future control of the Philippines. They are ours, and the overwhelming voice of the American people declares that ours they shall remain."

The Filipinos themselves, reared as they have been in ignorance, are liable to give us a certain amount of trouble, if they become American citizens, but still this trouble will probably be only temporary. Civilization and a beneficent government will do much.

A witness who is worthy of credence gives this testimony as to the Filipinos:

— "The Filipino is, just now, most enthusiastically in love with the Americans. Out in the country there is nothing too good for the American. I have lived with the native in his hut, and I have had the best the hut contained put freely at my disposition, the best to eat, the best split bamboo floor, soft and springy, to sleep upon, even the best of his weapons, the pride of his heart, his loved machete, keen enough to shave with and heavy enough to cleave a man's skull at a blow, offered to me as a free gift.

"And yet there has always been in my mind a lurking distrust of my host. There is something of a glint—a suggestion of the Malay drop in his mixed ancestry—in the soft brown eye, recalling to my mind those old stories of dark men running amuck to kill, and kill, and kill, until they have themselves been shot in their tracks like dogs as they deserved.

"I have recalled the fact that no wise sea captain will ship a Manila man as one of his crew, and that native Filipinos have been taken, as children, into Spanish families and tenderly reared, only, at the last, to put poison in the food of the entire family, and to make no excuse for the atrocious act other than to say they had grown 'hot in the head.'

"Whether such a people can ever be trusted to govern themselves, as the Filipinos clearly expect the Americans to trust them, is a question for statesmen—but I would most respectfully suggest to the

statesman, before attempting its solution, that they come out here and take a few practical lessons in ethnology."

Mrs. Lucy Garnett, an Englishwoman, who resided for several years in Manila, makes this prophecy:

"It is an ascertained fact that the increase of energy introduced into the Philippine native by European blood lasts only to the second generation, and, left to himself, the tendency of the Mestizo is ever to revert to the maternal type. The native is too indolent, and the hold of civilization upon him too slight, ever to make anything higher than municipal self-governments possible in these islands. . . . Under either British or American government these islands would undoubtedly have their immense material wealth developed as it has never yet been, or ever will be, under such an effete power as Spain."

What the future of the Philippines may be no one can predict just now. But that they will be happier and more prosperous under American rule than they were under Spanish is certain. They may yet become one of the brightest of our stars.

Beyond doubt the destiny of the islands is pregnant with possibilities.

They are ours by right of conquest, and in the words of a former assistant secretary of the navy:

"Wherever the American flag has been raised in honor, no man shall pull it down!"

(THE END.)

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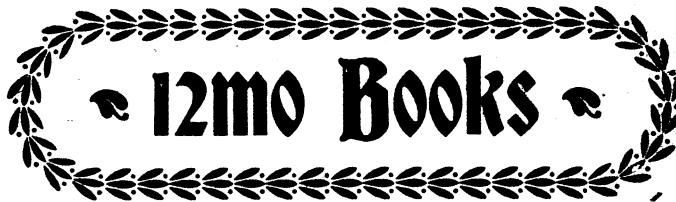
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Dreadful Temptation, A.	" 117.	"
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